HUBBUCK'S

ATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT.

URBUCK'S PALE BOILED LINSEED OIL.
URBUCK'S WHITE LEAD COLOUR and VARNISHES.
BUCK'S PREPARED LIQUID PAINTS.
BUCK'S BRITISH GREEN PAINT.
BUCK'S PINNACLE AND COLZA OILS.
BUCK'S PAINTS, OIL, and VARNISHES properly ed for exportation.

re of counterfeits of Name and Trade Mark.
MAS HUBBUCK & SON, LIMITED,
24, Lime Street, London.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,665—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1892.

CUTLER, PALMER'S FAMOUS WHISKIES.

	Per Doz. Rs. A.
Pall Mall, 11 years old	36 0
Napier Johnstone's Square Bottle	32 0
Heart Bottle	25 12
O. B.	27 0
Glentromie	18 0
Ben-Tor (cheapest)	13 0

G. V. G. Market Rates.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday.
P.&O. THESEUS	6978	800	W. A. Seaton	13th Feb.
† RAVENNA	3237	700	E. Crewe	20th "
P.&O. ROME	5500	1000	A. B. Daniel	27th "
† SURAT	3142	600	R. Sleeman	5th Mar.
P.&O. KHEDIVE	3521	600	L. H. Meade	12th "
† SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	19th "
P.&O. MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	26th "
† ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	2nd Apr.
P.&O. CARTHAGE	4879	1000	M. de Horne	9th "
† SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	16th "
P.&O. CLYDE	4138	900	J. L. Parfitt	23rd "
† ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	30th "
P.&O. PEKIN	3909	600	P. Harris	7th May.
† SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	14th "
P.&O. ORIENTAL	6972	1000	E. Stewart	21st "
				Friday.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G.W.F. Browne	27th May

The steamers marked P. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their baggage correctly labelled with port of destination.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Tuesday, 5 p.m.
SHANNON	4077	800	C. Edwards	22nd Inst.
PENINSULAR	4073	1000	A. C. Loggin	19th April.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	11th Feb.
PEKIN	3909	600	P. Harris	25th "
MALWA	3990	600	C. Preston	10th Mar.
RAVENNA	3237	700	E. Crewe	24th "
SURAT	3142	500	R. Sleeman	7th Apl.
THAMES	4073	800	W. Seaton	21st "

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, February 3, 1892.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES AND GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA.

THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on:
11th February. 10th March.
7th April. 5th May.
For particular regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Jan. 6, 1892.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st March.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st April
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st May.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st June.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck (without food.)
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above Rates include Wine or Beer supplied at Meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

Passengers and their baggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's Steam Launch on the day of sailing.

NEW SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons H. P.	To sail on
HERCTRA	C. Bellen	2,800 450	22nd March.
BERENICE	P. Mersa	3,200 500	22nd April.

RATES OF PASSAGES BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck. (without food).
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons. H.P.	To sail on
MELPOMENE	A. Mitis	3,800 550	22nd Feb.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons. H.P.	To sail.
THISBE	A. Lussich	3,300 550	8th March.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta, and at Singapore with the s.s. GALATEA to Sourabaya and Batavia.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

O VON HOFFER, Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Feby. 12, 1892.

"MAC IVER" LINE.

THE following STEAMERS will sail from BOMBAY for PLYMOUTH or LIVERPOOL as under, unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances:—

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	
EUROPA	2300	H. Agnew	Middle February.
ETOLIA*	3139	R. Jones	Late February.
IONIA†	5320	R. Boyle	Middle March.
LYCIA*	3139	B. Fletcher	Late April.
NIAGARA*	3100	J. McConochia	Late April.
EUROPA	2300	H. Agnew	Middle May.
ETOLIA*	3100	R. Jones	Late May.

* Carries both Surgeon and Stewardess, and is fitted with Electric Light.
† Has a Smoking Room, a Ladies' Saloon, and Upper Deck Cabins.

First-class Passenger Accommodation at Reduced Rates. Fares: Rs. 320 to Rs. 450. Passengers landing at Plymouth are given 1st Class Railway Tickets to London at 2nd Class Fares.

For further particulars, apply to

KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
Bombay, 19th January, 1892.

THE BOMBAY-LONDON S. S. COMPANY.

Steamers.	Tons.	Will sail
*ANNIE BARROW	3265	3rd Week in Feby. for London.
MARY BEYTS	3790	1st " in March, "
†*MINNA CRAIG	4700	3rd " " "
†QUEEN OF INDIA	3261	1st " in April, "

† Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.
* Have Passenger Cabins and Saloon amidship.

These Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light, and have every Accommodation for First Class Passengers. All Cabins are on Upper Deck.

For full particulars apply to

BEYTS, CRAIG & Co.,
Sirdar's Palaces, Bombay.
Bombay, January 13th, 1892.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,300 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued; Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 12, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

FELIX CORNAGLIA

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER, IMPORTER OF FRENCH, ENGLISH AND ITALIAN PROVISIONS, WINE MERCHANT.

For fresh and pure Sweets and Chocolates of sorts for Birthday, Christening or Wedding Cakes, Artistically decorated.

For Dainties, Fancy Confectionery, and choicest Tit-Bits, for good Rose Water or Cream and Ice Pudding and others 1,001 Delicacies

GO TO

83, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Picnics, Dinners, Balls, Soirees and Suppers supplied. All comforts for Vicereal and other Entertainments undertaken throughout India.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE, KATHIAWAR PORTS, AND CUTCH MANDVIE.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,168 tons, on 13th February, at 10 a.m.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 867 tons, on the 17th February, at noon, calling at Verawul, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,615 tons, on the 14th February, at 11 a.m., or after arrival of incoming English Mail steamer, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 1,983 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 18th February, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 13th February, 1892. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1892.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. Messrs. KING, KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished and every facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on approved security. Letters of Credits and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates, and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge.*

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward-bound Passengers" forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., KING, BAILLIE & Co.,
Calcutta. Liverpool.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail
ASIA	3060	J. Laird	28th Feb.
BRITANNIA	3069	J. Brown	5th March.
ARABIA	3044	C. Hillcoat	19th March.
ARMENIA	3393	Geo. Read	2nd April.
PERSIA	3547	R. Hutchison	16th April.
HISPANIA	3389	S. Abrey	30th April.
ROUMANIA	3327	W. S. Young	12th May.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The voyage to Marseilles is not expected to exceed twenty-one days, and the Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, February 4, 1892. Agents.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CHAMPAGNE.

RUINART PERE et FILS, Green Sea
Ernest Iroy and Co's Carte d'or.
Quarts, Rs. 55 per doz.
Pints, Rs. 28 " "

EWART LATHAM AND CO.,
AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CHAMPAGNE.

JULES MUMM & CO.'s "DRY"

WILL COMPARE FAVOURABLY WITH ANY OTHER FIRST CLASS WINE IN THE MARKET.

EXTRA DRY CHAMPAGNE.
Rs. 56 Per Dozen Quarts.
Rs. 61 Per Dozen Pints.

DRY CHAMPAGNE.
Rs. 39 Per Dozen Quarts.
Rs. 43 Per 2 Dozen Pints.

CROFT, WELLS & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY.

DENISON & Co.,
SUB-AGENTS, HUMMUM STREET.

ROSS AND CAMERON'S NATURAL HIGHLAND WHISKIES shipped in three qualities. The produce under the old natural system of distillation of finest selected Home-grown Barley and distilled within the Highlands of Scotland. Highlanders resident abroad should note,

Prices:—"Lochgorm" Rs. 23, "H.R." (Highlander label) Rs. 31, "C. E. B." Rs. 36.

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and large Buyers.

AGENTS.—R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., FORT, BOMBAY

WILLIAM WATSON and Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY: 23, Apollo Street.
KARACHI: Bunder Road.
LONDON: 27, Leadenhall Street.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed on any amount.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of Interest, to be ascertained on application.

PAY, PENSIONS and ANNUITIES Collected Free of Commission without Life Certificate.

DRAFTS, CHEQUES and BANK BILLS Issued, cashed or sent for collection.

TELEGRAPHIC and HOME FAMILY Remittances made at the best exchange rate of the day.

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GOVERNMENT PAPER SHARES and other Securities kept for safe custody, and Interest and Dividends collected.

LOANS and ADVANCES made on approved securities.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and given at specially favourable rates.

ASSURANCE—LIFE, FIRE, MARINE, effected at reasonable rates.

Agents for the ORIENTAL and STANDARD Life Offices.

HANDBOOKS sent free on Application.

WILLIAM WATSON and Co.,
BOMBAY: 28, Apollo Street.
KARACHI: Bunder Road.
LONDON: 27, Leadenhall Street.

AUG. A. FRIDLANDER,

PRECIOUS STONE DEALER,
31, HYLTON STREET, BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.

OPEN to RECEIVE Fine Goods (only) in PEARLS, SAPPHIRES, RUBIES, and other PRECIOUS STONES.

Immediate Telegraphic Cash Offers. Consignments can be made direct or through the Oriental Bank Corporation, who will furnish necessary references.

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MILLE COLONNES AMSTERDAM.
BANKERS:
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, BIRMINGHAM, AMSTERDAMSCHE BANK AMSTERDAM,
OFFROT AND COMPANY, PARIS.
GEBRUDER STERN, HANAU, GERMANY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

SOLID Silver Cigar Cases, Cigarette Cases and Match Boxes Plain, Engraved or Enamelled, all the very latest London designs.

Cigar Cases ..... Rs. 75
Cigarette Cases ..... " 28, 35, 40 and 50
Match Boxes ..... " 8, 13, 15 and 30

Any Monogram, Coat of Arms or Inscription Engraved in a few hours.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
JEWELLERS, GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SHERRIES.

	Doz. qts. Rs. a.	Doz. pts. Rs. a.
Gibraltar, free from heat or acidity	18	0
Pale Dinner, nutty flavour, pale, dry	22	8
Dry Fino, soft, delicate, fine bouquet	24	0
Vino de Pasto, London Club, very popular	26	0
Manzanilla, pale, dry, delicate wine	30	0
Amoroso, choice, nutty rich flavour	30	0
Amontillado, old, high class, pale and dry	36	0
Marsala, wholesome dessert wine	17	8
Madeira, good aroma, rich gold colour	32	0

N. B.—Owing to recent rapid fall in EXCHANGE, our PRICES are INCREASED by about 5 per cent. from the 26th ult.

PHILLIPS & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

HICK'S

2½ IN. NICKEL-PLATED POCKET ANEROID, fixed Scale of 8,000 feet, complete with full size Longoi's Patent. Complete Rs. 35.

BOLTON & COMPANY.

LADIES' SHOP WITH HOME,

By Indian Parcels Post.

Consider the excessive Rate of Exchange, and Economise all Intermediate Profits.

High-Class Drapery and Dress Materials Direct from the Manufacturers,

AT LOOM PRICES!

SAVING 50 PER CENT.

HENRY PEASE AND CO'S SUCCESSORS,
Spinners and Manufacturers,
THE MILLS, DARLINGTON,
Established 1752,
supply
High-Class Drapery and Dress Materials
DIRECT TO THE CONSUMER,
Without the intervention of Wholesale Merchants, Drapers, Agents, or Middlemen.

EXQUISITE DRESS.

Latest Fashion at First Cost,
FRESH FROM THE DARLINGTON LOOMS,
Patterns Free, on approval, to any address in India.

THE LOVELY
DARLINGTON ZEPHYRS,
And New Darlington Skirtings, together with the Celebrated Darlington Cross-Warp Serges, and Gold-Medal Merinos and Cashmeres.

All exquisite Fabrics renowned for their stylish appearance, thorough Money Value, and Hard Wearing Qualities.

SPECIALITIES FOR INDIA.

High-Class Pure Wool Fabrics for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear.

For the Climate of the Hills, and in the Plains during the Cold Weather Season.

DARLINGTON PURE WOOL SERGES.

Dyed by Special Process, for the Sea-side, Travelling and Tourist Wear. Guaranteed to withstand Sun, Rain, and Salt Water, in light-weighted Yarns for Ladies' Yachting Costumes, Ladies' Travelling Dresses, Gentlemen's Boating and Tennis Suits. Stouter Yarns for Boys' and Girls' Rough Wear.

ANY LENGTH of MATERIAL CUT on no matter how short. All Goods warranted to be equal to the Samples, and all Parcels carefully packed for Export.

All Orders are executed the same day as received.

HENRY PEASE & CO.'S SUCCESSORS buy their Wools direct from the English Farmer. After careful sorting and cleansing the wool is spun into yarn, and the yarn woven into the various charming fabrics, for which the firm have been renowned since their establishment in 1752—the entire process of manufacture being carried on in their own Mills at Darlington, employing more than 1,000 hands.

CARPETS AND SHAWLS.

DAVEE SAHAI CHUMBA MULL,
AMRITSAR.

Manufacturers of Persian, Turkish and other Oriental Carpets to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress;

And by Special Appointment to
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES,
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH,
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT,
H. I. H. THE CZAREWITCH OF RUSSIA,
H. E. THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

DAVEE SAHAI CHUMBA MULL'S Carpets are unrivalled. Their stock of Designs is very unique, and their colours are guaranteed to be fast and entirely free from any line. Upwards of 120 Looms in full work, and more about to be added.

The Carpet manufactory is under the superintendence of Mr. H. B. Blake.

Tourists and Visitors to Amritsar should not fail to pay a visit to this manufactory.

And also to their Show-Rooms for Shawls, Rampore Chudders, Phulkaries, Kashmir Silver, Copper and Papier-Machie work, Ivory work, Hoshiarpore Ivory Inlaid Woodwork, etc., for which they are renowned.

The Establishment of Davee Sahai Chumba Mull is the oldest and largest in Amritsar. Their Goods are Guaranteed to be Genuine.

Prices Reasonable and Fixed. Terms Strictly Cash, or V. P. Post. Price List *free* on Application.

All Orders and Letters should be addressed "CHUMBA MUAL" only.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

IS WELL KNOWN for the Liberality of its Dealings, and among othe ADVANTAGES, which European and Native Assurers have, are:—

UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
VERY MODERATE PREMIUMS,
LIBERAL CONDITIONS AND SURRENDER VALUES.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that an Assurance of Rs. 5,000 (under the Company's NEW PLAN) may generally be secured or the Yearly Payment, which usually would be charged for Rs. 3,000 only. NINETY PER CENT. OF THE PROFITS ARE DIVIDED amongst the Assured every three years.

ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA.

NATIVE LIVES AT EUROPEAN RATES.

FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY and remain in India.

The 'ORIENTAL' Grants, with or without Profits, Whole-term Policies, Temporary, Single Payment, Terminable Premium, or Sterling Policies (payable in India or England) Treble Benefit Endowment, Fully Paid-up, Half Credit System, Decreasing Scale and Family Pension Policies; also Endowments or Children and Liberal Annuities.

Proposal Papers, Prospectuses, and all further information on application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries,
Manager and Actuary,
Oriental Life Office, Albert Building, Bombay, or any Local Agent throughout India.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

[illegible] STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SHERRIES AND PORTS.

SHERRIES.

(GONZALEZ, BYASS & CO.'S)

OUR Sherries are selected and matured on the spot and shipped by the well-known firm of Gonzalez, Byass & Co., who have obtained a world-wide reputation for the high character and superior quality of their Wines.

The following have been selected by TREACHER & Co. as especially suited to the taste and requirements of residents in India. The Company's large importations enable them to quote lower prices than customary for such high class Wines.

	Cash. Per Doz. Rs. as.	Credit. Per Doz. Rs. as.
YELLOW SEAL.—A light Spanish Wine of fair quality	15 0	17 0
EXTRA DRY PALE.—A light, natural, unblended Wine	19 0	21 8
PALE DINNER.—An excellent Wine for general use	24 0	27 0
VINO DE PASTO.—A good, genuine, Dinner Wine	27 0	30 0
OLD DRY.—Very Superior, soft and dry	29 0	32 8
GOLDEN.—A rich, nutty flavoured Dessert Wine	31 0	35 0
MANZANILLA.—Very dry and pale	31 0	35 0
SUPERIOR AMONTILLADO—Very old and choice	40 0	45 0

PORTS.

(SANDEMAN'S.)

TREACHER & Co. have given much attention to the selection of these Wines, which are shipped direct by the celebrated firm of Sandeman and Co., a sufficient indication of their very superior quality. Invalids and others suffering from the exhausting effect of the climate will find in these Wines excellent recuperating properties.

	Cash. Qts. Pts. Rs. as.	Rs. as.	Credit. Qts. Pts. Rs. as.	Rs. as.
TAWNY OLD PORT.—This has been specially selected for us by Messrs. Sandeman & Co. to meet a demand for a good After-dinner Wine. It is somewhat dry and tawny with an excellent bouquet and flavour	36 0	20 0	40 0	22 8
SUPERIOR OLD PORT.—This, our well-known "Invalid's Port," so generally prescribed and recommended by the medical profession; it has fine bouquet and character	35 0	19 0	39 0	21 4
FINE OLD PORT.—Of good body and flavour; it is a wholesome, nutritious Wine, thoroughly matured previous to being bottled.	28 0	15 0	31 0	16 8
OLD PORT.—A rich and fruity Wine, of moderate price	20 0	...	22 8	...

Our present holdings of both Sherries and Ports are exceptionally good, and will bear favourable comparison with Wines at a much higher price.

N. B.—In consequence of the continued Decline in Exchange our Advertized and List Prices are advanced 5 Per Cent. from this date, 21st January 1892.

TREACHER AND CO., LD.,

WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THACKER & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY.

HIGH-CLASS ENGRAVINGS & PHOTOGRAVURES

AFTER PAINTINGS BY CELEBRATED ARTISTS.

AN Engraving to be unexceptionable should be an Early Impression. Early Impressions are, of course, better than later ones, for after a time the Plate gets worn, and as a consequence the delicate lines become fainter and at length broken altogether; the stronger parts become confused, and the Impression appears Clouded.

ALL THESE ARE EARLY IMPRESSIONS.

MAUVAIS ACCUEIL. TENDRES ADIEUX.

A pair of Upright Photogravures from Original Paintings by C. Dolort. Size of pictures 23 by 16, in oak and gilt frames, size 38 by 30.

Rs. 75 per pair.

A PRIOR ATTACHMENT. AN OFFER OF MARRIAGE.

A pair of Upright Photogravures after Original Paintings by Marcus Stone. Size of Pictures 23 by 16 size of frames 40 by 26.

Price, Rs. 75; each Rs. 40.

GAIETY.

A Female Head in Monochrome. In Black and Gold Ornamental Frame, size 30 by 24.

Rs. 35.

"DICK."

An Engraving of a Fox Terrier, after the painting by FRANK PATON. Size of print 20½ by 19½ inches, in oak and gilt frame, size 36 by 31½.

Price Rs. 40.

"VIC."

An Engraving of a Grey Hound, after the painting by FRANK PATON. Size of print 20½ by 18½, in oak and gilt frame, size 41 by 32½.

Price Rs. 40; with "Dick," the pair Rs. 72.

"ECLIPSE."

An Upright Engraving of a Collie, after the painting by FRANK PATON. Size of print 26½ by 22½, in oak and gilt frame, size 42 by 33.

Price Rs. 50.

"BAYARD."

An Upright Engraving of a Newfoundland, same as above.

Price Rs. 50; with "Eclipse," the pair Rs. 90.

"THE CHALLENGE" & "THE EMPTY SADDLE."

A pair of Upright Engravings, after the painting by S. E. WALLER. Size of prints 28½ by 21½, in oak and gilt frame, size 43 by 34½.

Price, each Rs. 40; the pair Rs. 75.

"FORGIVEN."

An Oblong Engraving, after the painting by HAYWOOD HARDY. Size of prints 32 by 20, in oak and gilt frame, size 44 by 34.

Price Rs. 40.

FACSIMILE REPRODUCTIONS IN COLOURS.

Line for Line, Colour for Colour, Touch for Touch, of the

MAGNIFICENT BATTLE PICTURES.

ENTITLED,

SAVING THE QUEEN'S COLOURS. LAST SLEEP OF THE BRAVE.

Depicting Scenes from the Zulu War.

Painted by ALPHONSE DE NEUVILLE (the Famous Painter of Le Bourget, Rorke's Drift. (Size of print 26 by 19 inches, mounted and framed in oak and gilt frames, size 31 by 39 inches.

Rs. 70 per pair.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

A Series of Beautful Chromo-Lithographics, consisting of Representations of the following Regiments:—

Royal Horse Artillery	Officer in Review order	Black Watch	Officer in Review orders
" Guards	" " "	Captain Infantry of the Line	" " "
5th Royal Irish Lancers	" " "	11th Hussars	Trooper " "
2nd Dragoons Royal Scots Greys	" " "	12th Lancers	" " "
5th Dragoon Guards	" " "	17th Lancers	" " "
10th Hussars	" " "	Rifle Brigade Lieutenant, Marching order.	
10th Hussars, Prince of Wales as Colonel.		Fusiliers Sergeant,	" "
16th Lancers	Officer in Review order.	Black Watch Private,	" "
Life Guards "	" " "	Grenadier Guards Private Guard order.	
Grenadier Guards "	" " "	Drummer Infantry of the Line, Review order.	

Size 16 by 12. Rs. 4 each, Rs. 10 per dozen. In Oak and Gilt Frames, Rs. 4-8 each.

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BOMBAY, AND AT POONA.

OUR numerous Friends and Customers having often expressed their appreciation of our liberal arrangements for their convenience, we beg to state publicly that we shall always study how best to meet the wishes of all persons dealing with us. The large European and Native establishment of skilled workmen kept by us has lately been increased; and we are prepared to execute all the additional orders, with which we may be favoured, with even greater despatch than heretofore.

THE REPAIRING of WATCHES and CLOCKS is still done entirely by the best-skilled European Watch-makers; and each Time-piece is thoroughly examined and tested by the Managing Director before it leaves their hands.

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UNADULTERATED, PURE, AND WHOLESOME.

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CIGARETTE MANUFACTURER

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GENERAL TOBACCONIST,

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No. 1, CHURCH GATE STREET

WHERE

ALL COMMUNICATIONS

SHOULD BE ADDRESSED.

SPENCER & CO.'S CIGARS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

UNDER DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 15TH,
At 9 P.M. Sharp.

LAST APPEARANCE OF
CAPTAIN ROSS,
Assisted by the Leading Athletes, Boxers, and Swordsmen in Bombay.

PROGRAMME:

1ST.—Feats of Strength with the heaviest Clubs and Dumbbells in the World. Rs. 100 to anyo ne who elevates the Dumbbells.

2ND.—Grand Sword Combat with Real Swords and Armour.

3RD.—Fencing with Small Swords.

4TH.—Boxing confined to Soldiers (Special Prize—Silver Watch).

5TH.—Boxing confined to Sailors (Prize—Silver Watch).

6TH.—Boxing confined to Civilians (Purse of Money).

7TH.—Wrestling. One Rupee per Minute to anyone Capt. ROSS fails to throw. One European and three Natives accept this offer.

8TH.—Extraordinary Feats of Swordsmanship, &c., &c.

Doors Open 8-30 P.M. Contests at 9. P.M.

Admission, Rs. 1, 2 and 3.

Soldiers Half Price.

Box Plan at D. MACROPOLO & Co., Hornby Row.

LAST APPEARANCE IN BOMBAY.

J. B. MITCHELL,
Manager.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

BOMBAY AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB,
Assisted by Mr. GEO. C. MILN, Miss KATE DOUGLAS, and Miss FRANCES ROSS.

"THE MERCHANT OF VENICE,"

TO-DAY SATURDAY, FEB. 13TH,
Under the Distinguished Patronage of
SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY, BART., C.S.I.,
In Aid of the Homes for Poor Parsees.
MR. GEO. C. MILN as "SHYLOCK."

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 16TH,
In Aid of the ALEXANDRA NATIVE GIRLS' ENGLISH INSTITUTION.
MR. GEO. C. MILN as "BASSANIO."
MR. C. M. CURSETJEE as "SHYLOCK."

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 19TH,
Under the Distinguished Patronage of
H. A. ACWORTH, Esq., C.S., Municipal Commissioner.
In Aid of the LEPER ASYLUM.
MR. GEO. C. MILN as "SHYLOCK."

The performance each evening will commence with the delightful Comedietta,

"A PAIR OF LUNATICS."

Doors Open at 8-30 P.M. Performance at 9 P.M.
Prices as usual. Box plan at Mr. D. MACROPOLO'S, Church Gate Street, Fort, from 8 A.M. to 7-30 P.M., where Seats can be Booked and obtained for all Parts of the House. Students' Tickets at Half Price, except in Orchestra Stalls and Dress Circle.
Furniture provided by Messrs. Dawjee Canjee and Co.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION AT THE SECRETARIAT.

Open DAILY from 8 A.M. to 8 P.M.
ELECTRIC LIGHTING AT SUNSET.
A MILITARY BAND IN ATTENDANCE EVERY AFTERNOON.
ADMISSION, 8 ANNAS.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

S. S. "EMIN," Capt. PETERSEN, WILL SAIL on or about the 1st of March for ZANZIBAR. For Freight and Passage, apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
5, Bell Lane.

Bombay, 12th February, 1892.

TO CONTRACTORS.

I.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Cantonment Officer, Mhow, up to 12 Noon, 22nd February 1892, for the supply of MISCELLANEOUS and other STORES (more or less) to the Mhow Arsenal from 1st April, 1892, up to the 31st March, 1893. The term "more" includes the supply of stores if required up to 25 per cent. in excess of the original tender.

II.—Printed form of "Lists or Schedules" of the stores (more or less) for the supply of which tenders are invited, and the form of contract deed which, in the event of a tender being accepted, must be signed and sealed by the contractors, obtainable at this office daily between the hours of 10 A.M., and 4 P.M. (Sundays and holidays excepted).

III.—Tenders will only be received on these printed forms, which are procurable on application at this office at the rate of two Rupees for each Set.

IV.—Those lists or schedules should be in duplicate and in English, and should specify in words as well as in figures the rate at which each description of article named in them will be delivered, and should be accompanied by a statement, that the tenderers have inspected the authorised patterns of each article they tender for columns 25 to 27 to be filled in by tenderers.

V.—Tenders should be accompanied by a Receipt deposit Rupees 500 as earnest money, from the nearest Treasury Officer at the rate of five per cent. on the stores tendered for. Such Receipt for deposit will be returned on execution of the contract deed or rejection of the tenders.

VI.—Tenders not complying with conditions will be rejected.

VII.—The lowest tender will not of necessity be accepted, and no reason will be given for rejecting any tender.

VIII.—The approval or rejection of tenders rests with the inspector General of Ordnance, who reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender without explanation, or any items in a tender, the rates of which are not approved.

IX.—Tenders will be opened at this office at one o'clock p.m., on Monday, the 22nd February 1892. Parties tendering are invited to attend.

X.—In the event of the party whose tender is accepted failing to take it up, his earnest money will be forfeited.

XI.—On failure of the contract, it shall be competent for the Inspector General of Ordnance to condemn the whole or any part of the security deposit to Government, at his own discretion.

XII.—Parties tendering are particularly requested to give their address in full.

XIII.—The stores will be ordered as required during the years.

A. FOLEY, Lieut., A.C.,
for Ordnance Officer in Charge.

Mhow, 8th February, 1892.

INFLUENZA EPIDEMIC!

SQUIBB'S SPECIFIC

Instant relief is guaranteed
For Ague, Chill, Influenza,
Malarious, Bilious, Remittent,
Intermittent and all other Epidemic
Fevers.
Cold, Catarrh, and Headache,
Keep a bottle of it by you at home or travelling.
Positively eradicates and Neutralises poison from the system, quick, sure, and complete.

"It made me a different man."
"It has been recommended in the Regiment."
"A wonderful Remedy."
"Its effects are magic."
Pills or fluid, Rs. 1-0.

MADON, SONS & CO.,
21, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe. The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagement.

Annual Subscription in advance....Rs 10.
Single Copy.....Annas. 4.

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USE
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PULMONARY BALSAM.

The never-failing Specific for
PULMONARY
COUGH, COLD, ASTHMA,
BRONCHITIS,
WHOOPING COUGH, SORE THROAT,
and settled
CONSUMPTION.
It is a powerful
VOICE TONIC,
clears the throat of
HOARSENESS,
and strengthens the
VOCAL ORGAN.
Reduced Prices, Annas 8 and Re. 1-0.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
NEAR ZOOMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

A SERIES OF FANCY *FETES*
WILL BE HELD
ON FRIDAY 4TH, MONDAY the 7TH, and TUESDAY the 8TH, of MARCH
AT MALABAR POINT,
WHICH HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR AND LADY HARRIS

Have placed at the disposal of a Committee formed for the purpose of raising funds for the following Charities:—

1. The NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION for providing Fema'e Medical Aid to the Women of India (Bombay Branch.)
2. The ENDOWMENT FUND of the CONVALESCENT HOUSE of the European General Hospital.
3. The MOFUSSIL NURSING FUND, Poona.

TICKETS of ADMISSION can be obtained from any Member of the Committee at the following rates:—

	Rs.
For the First Fete (Friday, 4th March) from 4-30 to 6-30 p.m..	3
For the Second Fete (Monday, 7th March) do. do.	2
For the Third Fete (Tuesday, 8th March) from 9-0 to 11-0).....	1
SEASON TICKETS, admitting to all three Fetes	5

N.B.—Special arrangements will be made for PURDHA LADIES who may wish to visit the Grounds on Tuesday afternoon between 5 and 6 P.M.

THE COMMITTEE:—

Acworth, Mrs.	Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Lady
Birdwood, Mrs.	Langley, Mrs.
Bridgen, Mrs.	Monod, Mde.
Blacett, Mrs.	Merriman, Mrs.
Barnett, Mrs.	Macbeth, Mrs.
Bruel, Mrs.	Phipson, Mrs.
Bairdrdin Tyabjee, Mrs.	Pureshaw Mehta, Mrs.
Barbhaya, Mrs.	Pottinger, Mrs.
Bozzani, Mrs.	Prevost, Mrs.
Cowasjee Jehangir, Mrs.	Pernet, Mde.
Cursetjee Manockjee, Mrs.	Solomon, Mrs.
Duxbury, Miss.	Sassoon, Mrs. E. D.
De Gama, Mrs.	Scaramuga, Mrs.
Dosogne, Mrs.	Telang, Mrs.
Forjett, Mrs.	Uloth, Mrs.
F. D. Framjee, Mrs.	Wilson, Mrs.
Grattan Geary, Mrs.	Webb, Mrs.
Hogg, Mrs.	Wadia, Mrs.
Jardine, Mrs.	

THE BOMBAY SKATING RINK.

SATURDAY, 13TH FEBRUARY, 1892.

GREAT ATTRACTION! GREAT ATTRACTION!!

SKATING AS USUAL.

MORNING SESSION	11 a.m. to 1 p.m.
CHILDREN do.	3 to 5 p.m.
AFTERNOON do.	5 to 7 p.m.
EVENING do.	8-30 to 11 p.m.

The Band will play a Selection of Music from 3 to 7 o'clock and also from 8-30 to 11-30 p.m.

In addition to the usual Skating Captain DUNCAN ROSS will give an exhibition on which occasion the Champion Boxer of India will meet him.

Admission to the Evening Session will be—

Front seats.....	Rs. 3 0
Second do.....	Rs. 2 0
Back Seats and skaters	Rs. 1 0
And Sailors and Soldiers in uniform to back seats.....	As. 8

FREE USE OF SKATES.
Plan at the Rink Office, where Seats can be reserved.

NUGENT & CO., Proprietors.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 15TH, AT 6 P.M.
SALVATION ARMY WEDDING
AND
FAREWELL OF COL. AJEET SINGH.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

THIS AFTERNOON, COMMENCING AT 4 P.M.,
THE ALFRED DRAMATIC COMPANY
WILL PERFORM
Selections from Tilesam Sulliman,
SHRI KRUSHANA, VILLAVA, and Sulta Farid, to be followed
by NAJAN SHIRIN, the extremely laughable and highly instructive Farcical Comedy in Two Acts,
By Mr. NANABHAI R. RANINA.
SECURE YOUR SEATS EARLY.

NOW READY.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual subscription (in advance) .....Rs. 12.
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FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL,

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The great cure for diseases of the Liver, Kidneys, Bowels, and Skin.
Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

Notes on Madonal supplied free.

MADON, SONS & Co.,
23, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 1 p.m. on MONDAY, the 29th day of February, 1892, for LAYING PIPE SEWERS and ERECTING VENTILATING SHAFTS along Government Gate Road, Parel, and Parel Village Main Road.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may on payment of Rs. 5, be obtained from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 2000, to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
JAMES W. SMITH, M. Inst. C. E.,
Acting Executive Engineer, Municipality.
Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 12th February 1892.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

In the Matter of DHARSEY MOORAJ and LAKHUMSI MOORAJ, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants, who lately carried on business under the firm of DHARSEY MOORAJ at Carnac Bunder, adjudged Insolvents.

WHEREAS the Petition of ALI MAHOMED FARRAY, the Petitioning Creditor of the abovenamed Insolvents, verified by the declaration of the said Ali Mahomed Farray was filed in this Honourable Court on this day; and whereas the said Dharsey Mooraj and Lakhumsi Mooraj have been this day duly adjudged to have committed an act of Insolvency under the Provisions of Section Nine of the Act Eleven and Twelve, Victoria, Chapter Twenty-one, It is ordered that all the real and personal estate and effects of the said Insolvents be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court. And it is further ordered that the said Insolvents do within thirty days from the date hereof file a Schedule in this Honourable Court in the form in schedule C, to the said Act annexed, containing the statement of their debts, assets, and effects.—Dated this Twelfth day of February, One Thousand Eight hundred and Ninety-Two.

C. W. L. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.

Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 12th day of February, 1892.

POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

INCORPORATED 1870.
CHIEF OFFICE IN INDIA—104, CLIVE STREET, CALCUTTA.

POLICIES can be taken out from and after this date at CONSIDERABLY REDUCED PREMIUMS.

See the following:

Ages.	Life Policy Rs. 5,000. Monthly Premiums for 30 years only.	Life Policy Rs. 5,000. Monthly Premiums for Life.	Endowment Policy Rs. 5,000, payable at age 50 or previous death. Monthly Premiums.
25	Rs. 12-15-6	Rs. 11-6-6	Rs. 17-15-6
30	,, 14-13	,, 12-11-0	,, 22-10-10
35	,, 15-7-5	,, 14-4-4	,, 30-10-0
40	,, 17-5-11	,, 16-6-1	,, 46-12-4

Life Policies are also granted at REDUCED PREMIUMS lasting for 5, 10, 15, 20, and 25 years also;
Endowment Policies payable at ages 40, 45, 55, 60, and 65.

Under the Positive System there is—

1. No forfeiture of Assurance in the event of discontinuance of premiums.
2. Each payment under the limited Premium System secures a proportionate sum assured.
3. The fixed surrender values are 40 per cent. of the Premiums.
4. 90 per cent. of the Premiums is invested in Government Securities in Trust for Policyholders, with the Official Trustee, to meet claims, thereby affording ABSOLUTE SECURITY.
5. Claims are payable one month after proof of death.
6. Liberal conditions and Bonuses are allowed.

THE NEW REDUCED PREMIUMS OF THE COMPANY WILL BE FOUND TO COMPARE VERY FAVOURABLY WITH THOSE OF OTHER ASSURANCE SOCIETIES, WHILE THE POSITIVE SYSTEM ITSELF SECURES MANY ADVANTAGES WHICH ARE NOT ELSEWHERE OBTAINABLE.

For Forms of Proposal, NEW TABLE OF REDUCED RATES, and all information, apply to

Messrs. BYRNE, NANJEE & Co.,
Agents,
99, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty. No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent Drug. May be taken by the most Delicate. One or two at bed-time ensures rest when troubled by the throat. Of all Chemists, in small Tins.

LAYS OF THE LAW.

—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets; by W. E. H. PRICE, Rs. 1-4; postage Anna 1.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE AUTHORITY given by us through our present Representative in Bombay for Mr. CECIL KERR FAIRLESS to SIGN for us "per pro." is hereby CANCELLED, and in substitution we have APPOINTED Mr. F. G. WALLIS WHIDDETT, and authorize him TO SIGN "per. pro." for our Firm.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

Dated London, 22nd January, 1892.

RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE IN INDIA

TENDERS FOR STORES.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of STORES for the use of the Railway Mail Service in India for two years from 1st April, 1892. Articles to be delivered at the Central Stock Depot, Allahabad, as required.

2. Forms of tender, containing complete information for tenderers as to quantities, articles, conditions, &c., may be obtained after 10th February from the offices of Superintendents, Railway Mail Service, at Allahabad, Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, where also samples of the Stores required may be seen. No tender will be considered unless made on one of these forms.

3. Tenders must reach the office of the Inspector-General, Railway Mail Service, at Allahabad, on or before 2nd March 1892.

W. J. HAM,
Inspector-General, R. M. S. in India.

Calcutta, 5th February, 1892.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

OLD IRON RAILS.

THIS Company has FOR SALE about 5,000 tons of OLD IRON RAILS.

Particulars relating to the same, and form of Tender, may be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

Tenders must be addressed to the Agent of the Company and lodged at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, before 1 p.m., on Monday, the 22nd February, 1892.

The Company reserves the right to reject any or all of the Tenders.

A Deposit of 5 per cent. will be required on the acceptance of Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 11th January, 1892.

LIST of ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator General, Bombay, and of estates which have come under his charge:—

Mrs. AMELIA SHARKEY, late a widow, residing at the Pensioners' Home, Grant Road.

RAMA PERSAD PANDE, late of Bombay Hindu (Purdasi) Inhabitant.

JOHN THOMAS CRONIN, late Commander, Bombay and Persia S. N. Co's S. S. "Mobile."

WILLIAM WHITEFORD BELL WHITEFORD, late a Major in Her Majesty's Royal Engineers, Nagpur.

ANDREW BEATT, late Sub-Conductor, Unattached List, Mhow.

HORMASJEE FURDOONJEE DIVACHA, late of Bombay Parsee Inhabitant.

SHAIK MADAR BUKSH, late of Bombay Mahomedan inhabitant.

CHARLES CONSIDINE, late an Engineer in Messrs. Mulji Jewraj and Co's. Ginning Factory, Dhulia.

All persons having claims against, being indebted to or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts, and hand over such property to the Undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the undersigned at his office within one month from the date of this Advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the assets of the estates will be distributed, and claims received after that period will not be recognised,

L. RIVETT-CARNAC,
Administrator-General.

Admr.-Genl's Office, High Court, Bombay, 23rd January, 1892.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £2,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£ 250,000
RESERVE FUND .....£ 223,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL £1,750,000

HEAD OFFICE:
31, LOMBARD ST., LONDON, E.C.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED:
"ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.....2½ Per Cent. Per Annum on the Minimum Weekly Balances."
ON FIXED DEPOSITS—
12 Months.....4½ per cent. per Annum.
6 Months.....4 ,, ,,
3 Months.....3 ,, ,,
For shorter periods, terms on application.

T. PAYN,
Agent.

OFFICES—Old Secretariat, Apollo Street.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL....£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND .....£ 100,000.

The Capital has been adjusted at 1s. 6d. per rupee at a cost of £116,625.

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KURRACHEE, DELHI, RANGOON, AND MANDALAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 63,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

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40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.

SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, to arrive.
Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

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& Co., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.
The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 342, High Holborn, LONDON.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the *cause* from the blood and boneset of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottles. Thousands of Testimonials.

NOTICE.

UNCLAIMED WATCHES.

THE WATCHES mentioned in the following List having been left for repairs during the last few years at our Establishment in Bombay, WE HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that unless the same are claimed by the rightful Owners, on or before the 1st of March, 1892, WE CANNOT ACCEPT FURTHER RESPONSIBILITY for their RETURN, and after that date we shall decline to entertain any application concerning them:—

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
C. MARCKS,
Managing Director.

SILVER WATCHES.

DESCRIPTION OF WATCH.	NAME.	DATE.
Open-faced Key-winding Lever, Plain Case	Mr. Jones	10th May, 1877.
Half-Hunting do. do Enamelled Figures.....	,, T. H. Sealy.....	19th September, 1877.
Hunting Keyless Lever, Engine-turned Cases	,, H. C. Datt	24th August, 1883.
Crystal-faced Key-winding Lever do.	,, T. Mallone	1st October, 1883.
Open-faced do. Cylinder do.	,, E. Spence	31st March, 1884.
Hunting do. Lever do.	Lieut. Spring.....	8th July, 1885.
Open-faced do. do. Plain Cases	Mr. T. Ward	8th October, 1885.
Do. do. Engine-turned Cases	Sergt. H. Smith.....	13th September, 1889.
Crystal-faced Keyless do. do.	Mr. A. Guillermo	2nd January, 1890.

METAL WATCHES.

Crystal-faced Key-winding Lever, Black Dial	Capt. C. Yates	18th March, 1881.
Double Crystal Keyless Cylinder, Gilt Case	Mr. Young	14th July, 1885.
Crystal-faced Key-winding do. do.	Ali Tala	4th February, 1887.
Do. Keyless do. Plain Case.....	Yeggian Iyet	16th October, 1888.
Do. do. Enamelled Case	Mr. J. J. Walmsley	10th May, 1889.

Owners of these Watches are requested to make an early Application to

MESSRS. MARCKS AND Co., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE ONLY REMEDY for NERVOUS EXHAUSTION,

Climatic Anæmia, Incapacity for Work and Mental and Physical Depression, is

LUMINOUS PHOSPHORUS.

The Only Forms known to be a Safe and Certain Cure

ARE THE PILLS PREPARED BY THE ORIGINAL MAKERS,

H. & T. KIRBY & Co., LD.,

Which have been CONSTANTLY PRESCRIBED by the MOST EMINENT PHYSICIANS with great success for the last TWENTY YEARS.

PURCHASERS ARE CAUTIONED AGAINST FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS. Pills which cost the dealer only one-fourth the Price of KIRBY'S, ARE CONSTANTLY PALMED OFF AS GENUINE. Buy in ORIGINAL BOTTLES ONLY, and see that each Bottle carries OUR TRADE MARK.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 5), containing 1-20th gr. Phosphorus.
Dr. KIRBY says: "Experience fully warrants the administration of Phosphorus in this dose" in severe attacks of Neuralgia and cases of extreme Nervous Exhaustion; it gives excellent results, taken with food three or four times a day.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 3), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
This is a valuable combination of two powerful restoratives. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the digestive organs increases functional activity and improves the condition of the whole system. "is largely employed in India during convalescent stages ... antecedent remittent fevers. It is an excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by the climate, and is a good prophylactic against *Malaria*.

PHOSPHORUS AND IRON PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 7), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
This is given with great advantage in *Anæmia, Sciatica*, and other Neuralgic affections, also in the treatment of convalescence from fever and other debilitating diseases. It is an excellent chemical food for anæmic children, and a good adjuvant to a course of cod liver oil.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula No. 6), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
This combination is useful in all the cases named above, but especially in cases of feeble digestion and *loss of power*, following excesses. Taken regularly with food for a few weeks it has a powerfully renovating effect on broken-down constitutions.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 4), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
The use of this combination will be gathered from what has been said of the previous Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6.
For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 9), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus, with Iron, Quinine and Strychnia.
This combination of nerve tonics has a very large application It is efficacious in all disorders which are characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of the general health which is induced by overwork, dissipation, and excesses of various kinds. In this state iron and phosphorus is strongly indicated. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial power, by improving the condition of the blood and by stimulating its regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving. As a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases it is unequalled.

STRONG PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 17), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.
This is double the strength of No. 9 as regards Phosphorus and Quinine, and therefore should be prescribed *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

PHOSPHORUS, CANTHARIDES & NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 20), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
This pill produces no irritation of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a *stimulating emmenagogue* in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa*, and *Atony of the Uterus*.
Formula No. 30 contains Iron, and as a tonic is most suitable for *feeble, anæmic* females.

PHOSPHORUS AND DAMIANA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 34), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
The Extract in this pill is made from the True Damiana Plant ("*Turnera Aphrodisiaca*"), and is a valuable aid to Phosphorus when required as a remedy for impotence.

The above may be obtained from our appointed Agents in Bottles, 3/-, 5/- and 10/- each (English money), the 10/-Bottle containing sufficient for a course of four weeks. Two 10/-Bottles may be obtained direct from our laboratory, carriage paid to any post town in India or Australia, by remitting us a Post Office order for 21/-.

AGENTS: CALCUTTA—SMITH, STANISTREET & Co.; BOMBAY AND POONA—TREACHER & Co., Limited; BOMBAY—F. S. MADON & Co.; ALLAHABAD—LYELL & Co.; MADRAS—E. W. SMITH & Co.; UMBALLA & KASAULI—BALL, HOBSON & Co.; RANGOON—DE SOUZA & Co.; SIMLA AND LAHORE—E. PLOMER & Co.

H. & T. KIRBY & Co., Limited, 14, Newman Street, London, W.

DR. DE JONGH'S
KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR
LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty Years' Medical Experience to be
The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in
CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

SIR G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D.,
Physician to the Westminster Hospital.
"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

DR. SINCLAIR COGHILL,
Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.
"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted, in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken adily, and with marked benefit."

JOSEPH J. POPE, Esq., M.R.C.S.,
Late Staff Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution, London.
"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognised; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognised."

DR. R. G. CROFT,
Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."
"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have been astonished at results produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Music at the Esplanade, 5-30 p.m.
Annual Inspection, B. V. Artillery, Mahalaxmee.
Gymkhana Steeple Chase and Closed Races.
Novelty Theatre, Bombay Amateur Dramatic Club, 9-30 p.m.
Bombay Art Exhibition, 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.
Cathedral High School, Children's Concert, 6 p.m.
Skating Rink, 11 a.m. to 11 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Etona (s) from Cardiff; Weybridge (s) Cardiff; and H. M. S. Sphinx, Busreh.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Nadir (s), for Calcutta, &c.; and Thibet (s), China, &c.

BOMBAY CYCLING CLUB.—The Bombay Cycling Club meets to-morrow morning, at 6-30 o'clock Gowalia Tank Fire Station, near the Kennedy Bridge.

THEOSOPHICAL READING.—A meeting of the Theosophical Society will be held to-morrow evening, at 5-30, in their rooms, at Church Gate St., when an article on "The Practical Side of Theosophy" will be read.

NEW JUSTICES.—In the list of New Justices, published by us yesterday, the name of Mr. Shivajee Dharmajee was inadvertently omitted. Mr. Silas M. Moses is one of the old Justices, and the name of Dr. Temperley Grey, now deceased, is still retained through an oversight, we suppose.

THE ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Bhijya Kala was charged before the Second Presidency Magistrate, Mr. W. R. Hamilton, with swallowing two annas' worth of opium, with intent to commit suicide. On pleading guilty, the accused was sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment.

BOMBAY SOROSIS CLUB.—The friends of Sorosis will be glad to know that Dr. Brainard Ryder has returned to this city, and will be present at the Sorosis Club to-day, at 4-30 p.m. Several ladies, who are travelling in India, have also promised to be present.

GOA NEWS.—A formidable gang of dacoits has been organised at Sanguem, composed generally of the inhabitants of Sanguelin, and their proceedings has caused great consternation among the surrounding villages. Police have been sent in pursuit after them. Mr. Cupertino de Andrade of Goa, who has been the Secretary-General at Mozambique, is now acting Governor-General, during the absence of that official in Portugal.

ARREST OF A THIEF.—On Thursday evening, Inspector Cobb arrested a Dutchman, named Sydney Christian *alias* John Francis, *alias* Nell, a seaman, who is wanted by the police at Howrah, for the theft of jewellery, valued at Rs. 288. The accused stands charged at Howrah, near Calcutta, with the theft of jewellery, valued at Rs. 288, from a Mr. Ledstune's shop, on the 26th ultimo. The accused will be sent back to Howrah for trial.

WRESTLING CONTESTS.—On Thursday, Captain Duncan Ross, the champion athlete appeared, and gave a performance in the Skating Rink. Only one European athlete came forward to try conclusions with the Captain, and was thrown easily after a short contest. The Captain announced that some native wrestlers had come forward, but they refused to wrestle at the last moment. Oh Monday he is to appear at the Gaiety Theatre. Already three natives and one European have taken up the challenge.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The Band of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers will play the following programme, at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-30 p.m. :—

March	Comet	H. Knight.
Overture	Armourer	Lortzing.
Valse	Lucilla	Waldteufel.
Reminiscences	of Ireland	Muller.
Valse	Gondoliers	Bucalosi.
Song	Lovely Old Sweet Song	Molloy.
Galop	Tourist's	Frodhe.

MUSIC AT THE BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.—By kind permission of Lieutenant-Colonel Forjett and Officers, the Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme, at the Bombay Art Society's Exhibition this evening, at 5-30 p.m. :—

March	Dont forget me, Darling	P. Scott
Overture	RubeZahl	Plotow
Valse	Mon Rove	Waldteufel.
Aria	Il Maledetto	Verdi.
Quadrille	Chaine De Flows	Faust
Selection	Ernani	Verdi
Galop	Wurtwelle	Faust.

ALFRED DRAMATIC COMPANY.—For the entertainment of Parsee families and young folks this company gives an afternoon performance, at the Novelty Theatre, commencing at 4 p.m. to-day. As will be seen from an advertisement in another column the performance consists of selection from Hindu and Urdu dramas, which have gained a prominent place in the role of native plays. The evening's performance will be followed by the amusing farce "Najan-Shirin," composed by Mr. N. R. Ranina, which was witnessed on the last occasion by a crowded and appreciative house, as it truthfully portrays the social life of the Parsees.

FIRE AT CARNAC ROAD.—Yesterday morning, at 3 o'clock, a fire broke out in the shop of a Marwaree, named Budda Mamia, at Carnac Road. An alarm was immediately raised, and in a few minutes the engines from Pydownee and Fort fire brigade stations arrived on the scene, and began to play upon the flames with a copious supply of water. The fire spread to the adjoining shops, but in three-quarters of an hour the fire was brought under control, and was completely extinguished by a quarter-past four. The damage is estimated at Rs. 2,725. The fire is attributed to the careless use of the fire-place by a tenant. The house belongs to one Mahomed Ebrahim Saib Lacbai.

DANCE AT THE CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL.—The ex-students of this excellent institution gave a most enjoyable dance, on Thursday night, on the first floor of the building, and the large number of guests that were present revived pleasant recollections of bygone college days. The profuse decorations in palm leaves and flags and bunting imparted a bright and charming aspect to the dancing hall, in which the merry young couples tripped sprightly to the strains of an excellent string band and Grobati at the dancing well into the small hours of the morning. Mr. Savage, the head-master, who is widely popular, and for whom the students entertain high respect, moved amongst his students, and contributed to the enjoyment of the party with his presence. The dance was altogether a great success.

THEFT OF GOATS.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, a Hindu labourer, named Govind Hurry, living at Kala Chowkey Road, was charged before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with stealing three goats, valued at Rs. 30, belonging to a Mahomedan, named Shaik Mahomed Emam. Early on Wednesday morning, the accused stole the goats from the complainant's verandah, and afterwards took the goats to another Mahomedan, named Shaik Yakub Mahomed, and sold him the animals for Rs. 15, which he spent in drinking liquor. The complainant, on finding the diamond stud stolen, reported the matter to the police, who arrested the accused, and recovered the stud from the Marwaree. The accused, pleaded that at the time he stole the stud he was under the influence of liquor, and consequently not responsible for his act. The Magistrate remarked that drunkenness was no excuse for theft, and sentenced the accused to three months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

THE PARSEE AMATEURS AT THE NOVELTY.

THE Parsee amateurs, whom we have seen before playing English dramas with much acceptance, and who have for the past few weeks been under the training of that talented actor, Mr. G. O. Miln, make their first appearance in Shakespearian role at the Novelty Theatre to-night. As has been before announced, the play selected is "The Merchant of Venice," and from the manner in which they played in a dress rehearsal, which took place on Thursday night a truly admirable performance may be expected. The young men are most earnest in their work, and their appearance to-night will show how much they have profited by the excellent tuition they have received. Mr. Miln himself will appear as Shylock and Miss Kate Douglas as Portia.

MR. E. HULTZSCH, epigraphist to the Government of Madras, has published a further series of readings of Tamil inscriptions in the great temple at Tanjore. In the present issue Mr. Hultzsch has confined himself to the inscriptions on the walls of the central shrine, attributed to Rajaraja, Rajendra Chola, and others. Some show in considerable detail the gifts made by Rajaraja to the temple, and recount his victories over the Chera King and the Pandyas, others fix the amount of revenue to be paid by certain villages, and narrowly define their limits. They will throw a much-needed light on the history of Tanjore during the shadowy period which saw the fall of the Chola dynasty and the gradual establishment of the Naik Viceroys of Vizayanagar in Tanjore.

THAT apology for a coin current, the Halli Sicca rupee of Hyderabad, has lost caste with the civilians in the Nizam's Dominious. The Government of India has, therefore, ruled that all officers in receipt of salaries in excess of Rs. 300 a month will in future be paid in Government rupees. There is also a crumb of comfort for those officers in receipt of salaries of Rs. 200 and under per mensem, who ordinarily will be paid in Halli Sicca rupees. Such officers will be allowed to draw their pay also in Government rupees, provided that the choice is made in the case of those now serving within a month from February 1st, and in the case of men, appointed thereafter within a month from taking up their appointment. The choice once made is to be final. The Halli Sicca rupee is ordinarily calculated at annas 13, pies 8.

THE THEFT OF POSTAGE STAMPS.

At the Esplanade Police Courts yesterday, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Jan Mahomed Buchoo and Nebamut Jeeroodeen, were charged on remand, the first with receiving and disposing of stolen property in respect of 985 Government two anna stamps to the value of Rs. 125. Mr. Little, Public Prosecutor, instructed by Superintendent Ingram, prosecuted for the Crown. The prisoners were not represented.

Mr. Little, in stating the facts of the case, said he proposed to proceed, under section 414 of the Indian Penal Code, dealing with stolen property and knowing the same to be stolen. A number of stamps were sent out to India for the Government by the s.s. Astraea, and arrived in Bombay in the docks on July last. Some of the cases containing these stamps were taken from No. 2 hold of that steamer, and directly they were taken out it was noticed that one of the cases was opened and a survey was held and 500 sheets of two anna stamps were found missing. There were also 148 sheets of another package missing so that the total amount missing was nearly Rs. 20,000 worth of two anna stamps. Enquiries were made, and two European firemen were found to have sold some of the stamps. The steamer went up to Kurrachee, and these men were arrested and tried in this Court under the same section. It was now proposed to try the present persons upon and were convicted and sentenced by the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate. The other day the first accused, who is a tailor, was found attempting to dispose of some four sheets of these two anna stamps, and it was noticed that some of these stamps were a little damaged, and so the person whom he wanted to take them in payment for some kurtas was rather doubtful as to the genuineness of the stamps and sent a man with the first accused to the Head Post Office in Bombay and gave him into custody. Having got this man and the stamps it was ascertained that No. 2 was a tindal of stevedores in charge of the hold of the steamer that was unloaded in Princes Dock. And, he thought, the prosecution would be able to prove that No. 2 had taken these stamps and handed them to No. 1 for disposal afterwards.

John Samuel Maidment, Assistant Superintendent of Stamps in Bombay, said that stamps consigned to Government came by the s s Astraea to Bombay in July last. It was witness's duty to check stamps on their arrival here. He received an invoice with regard to these stamps and examined that invoice with the stamps that arrived in wooden boxes lined with tins. Witness's attention was drawn to case No. 2871 which was at the Victoria Dock. Witness went there on July 25th last and noticed that the case was broken, one of the seals broken, and the iron bands appeared to have been removed and nailed down again. Witness opened the case and found the tin lining cut. There was a committee to examine the case. According to the packing account the case should have contained four packages of five hundred sheets of two anna postage stamps. On examining the first packet the outer brown paper cover was found torn and 499 sheets and 239 labels missing. In that package there was a fraction of a stamp only. On opening the second package the outer brown paper wrapper was also torn and 148 sheets and six labels were missing. The total value of the missing stamps was Rs. 19,440-10 annas. The other packages were in tack and found correct. The stamps found in the package were similar to these. Notices were given to the police and stamp vendors. Before this survey he had also witness received certain information from the India Office in reference to these stamps. It was in reference to some of these stamps witness gave evidence in August last, and in connection with which two European firemen were convicted.

The prisoners declined cross-examination.

Dorabjee Sorabjee, a supervisor at the Docks, said he supervised the cargo landed from the s. s. Astraea from England in July last. Witness remembered cases being landed from No. 2 hold and noticed one case belonging to Government. That case had been broken, and was put on the doorway of No. 6 shed. He reported the damaged state of the case to the chief officer. The second officer repaired the case, but witness did not notice him take anything out of it. The last witness was chairman of the Survey Committee.

Augustine Albert, foreman in charge of the unloading of the s.s. Astraea in July last, said accused No. 2, the tindal, assisted in the discharge of the cargo. He was in No. 2 hold during the whole of the time the steamer was discharging in Bombay, No. 2 had nine men under him.

Oomer Peerbux, a stevedore's labourer, employed under accused No. 2 in July last said he received his wages from the tindal at witness's house. The accused paid witness's wages and witness went down with him. He then showed witness a ticket (stamp) and said "come to Jan Mahomed." Jan Mahomed is accused No. 1 and Neeamut No. 2 gave six sheets of stamps to Jan Mahomed. When witness asked Neeamut where he got them he replied he had obtained them from a steamer. About three or four days afterwards witness had asked what had become of the stamps. Witness asked this because it was known that Government stamps were missing. Jan Mahomed told No. 2 to burn the stamps.

Ahmed Hajee Nussurullah, manager to a firm of booksellers, Pydhownne, said we knew the accused No. 1 by sight, who came to the shop on the 6th inst. and desired to buy several copies of the Koran. As they were not ready witness asked No. 1 to come a few days later. Witness subsequently met him in a Musjid where No. 1 gave him a bundle in a black cloth and said it contained stamps, valued at Rs. 120. Witness asked the accused the value of the number of stamps, and he said they were worth Rs. 120. Without looking at the bundle witness locked it up. The accused came about 10 o'clock on Tuesday, and asked for copies of the Koran. Witness took out the bundle of stamps, told him he had not counted them and returned him to a *monshee*. The accused No. 1 went to the *monshee*, who counted the tickets, and told witness they were of the value of Rs. 125. Out of these the *monshee* showed him Rs. 2 worth of tickets, and said he had some suspicion about them. The stamps were sent with Saodutkhan, an employe in the shop, to the Post Office at Mombadevie. While Saodutkhan was away, accused No. 1 left. Saodatkhan returned in about a quarter of an hour accompanied by a post office clerk, and when accused No. 1 returned, witness placed the bundle of stamps in the clerk's hands and the three left. The stamps were to have been paid for the Korans.

Mr. Shapoorjee Cursetjee Divecha, post master at the Mombadevie branch, deposed corroborative evidence, and added that after he had taken accused No. 1 to the Presidency Post Master, he was handed over to the police.

The first accused in his defence said: Mr. Inspector Stanford searched my house, but no stamps were found. I stated to Mr. Stanford the stamps had been given to me by Oomra and Neeamut. After my room had been searched Oomra was called and questioned about the stamps, but denied any knowledge of them. Afterwards he said he had bought stamps. He was then asked if any of the stamps were burnt, and he said, "Yes; about four sheets" Oomra was asked in what way he took the stamps out of the dock and said, "It was Neeamut who concealed them under his dhotee, and took them outside the dock." I and the accused live in the same house, and it was only a month ago he sold the stamps to me. At about three in the afternoon I went to the room of accused No. 2. Oomra was with him, and as the door was shut I pushed it open and found them cooking their food, and it appeared they had burned a large number of those stamps. I asked them why they were burning these stamps, and the accused No. 2 said it was through fear. I said give the stamps to me, and I will give you Rs. 10. I will go and buy Korans. The stamps were given to me. I brought Rs. 10 from my room and gave them to accused No. 2 who told me the stamps were worth Rs. 24, and, therefore, I would make a profit of about Rs. 14. I am a tailor and read the Koran.

The accused Neeamut in defence said: Stamps had been given to me by a sailor, and I showed them to accused No. 1. I went to Oomra's place, paid him his wages and brought him to the room No. 1, who asked me to get all the stamps and he would sell them for me I counted and made over to No. 1 six sheets, and No. 1 locked them in his box. Afterwards this stamp affair was noised about at the docks, and I became frightened. I said to No. 1 the stamp matter was become known; the sailor is not here, you and I shall come in for it. Jan Mahomed, accused No. 1, suggested to burn them so that there would be no trace of them, and I said, "Yes, Let us burn them." About three days afterwards I asked No. 1 if he had burned the stamps, and he said, "Yes." The accused No. 1 has made a false statement when he said he paid me Rs. 10.

The Magistrate framed the charges against the prisoners, who denied their guilty knowledge when they received the stamp.

The case was adjourned till to-day, as the prisoners intimated calling evidence.

OPENING OF A COTTON GINNING FACTORY AT JALNA.

THE opening ceremony of a cotton ginning factory took place at Jalna, on the 25th ult., in the presence of a large and representative gathering of that place. The proprietor of the factory is Mr. Jivandas Ebjee, trading in Bombay, in the name of Ebjee Shivjee, a rich capitalist from Cutch. A large and beautiful *shamiana* was erected in front of the factory for the reception of the visitors. Among those present were the Suba Saheb Jung Bahadoor, Messrs. Rai Murlidhar, Purdoonjee Pestonjee, Johangheerjee Nussarwanjee and Sons, Balibhadrawallas of Nagpore, Khusal Bhavan, Fatehchand Jiwalhas and several others.

The proceedings were opened by the reading of an address by Mr. Hassanuddin, on behalf of the proprietor, which pointed out how Mr. Jivandas Ebjee was for some time past on the look out to erect a factory in a suitable place. The address further went on to show how the local Tehsildar was instrumental in futhering the cause of the factory by obtaining a site free of rent, and how the adjoining *gadhi* was made over to the factory for a store house. The address wound up with a request to the Suba Saheb to declare the factory open, and to permit it to be styled after the Suba Saheb's name.

In reply to the address, Mr. Rai Murlidhar, on behalf of the Suba Saheb, thanked Mr. Jivandas Ebjee for the cordial reception given to him, and allowed the new manufactory to be styled after his name, though he wished that the honour had been done to some other nobleman from Hyderabad, and declared the factory open.

Afterwards an adjournment was made to the *shamiana*, where the party were entertained to refreshments and music. Garlands of flowers, *attar* and *pan-supari* were then distributed. At the conclusion three cheers were called for the Suba Saheb, and three more for the "Muktedar Jung" Ginning Factory and the proceedings were then brought to a close.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE and the Hon. Mr. Justice TELANG.)

AN APPEAL BY THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

IMPERATRIX VS. VAJIRAM BHAGWAN.

THIS was an appeal by the Government of Bombay from a decision of Mr. T. Hamilton, Sessions Judge of Surat, who, on the 14th April last, tried the accused on a charge of fraudulently removing, concealing, or transferring his property in order to evade execution of a decree; but at the close of the enquiry acquitted and discharged him. Mr. Jardine, with Mr. Manekshah, appeared for the accused; and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

Mr. Justice Jardine, in giving judgment in favor of the appellant, said:—This appeal is made by the Government of Bombay against the acquittal of the prisoner Vajiram by the Sessions Judge, Surat, of a charge of offences punishable under Section 206 of the India Penal Code. This charge as amended alleged fraudulent transfers of three different houses to three different persons and three other fraudulent removals of ornaments cloths and furniture to the premises of three other different persons, all six being made on the same day, to wit, the 30th August 1889, the alleged intent of the prisoner being to defeat the process being taken in execution under an order of the Court of the Subordinate Judge of the 1st Class at Surat, made on the 23th August 1889. It is not denied that the order of the Civil Court, though directed to moveable property was passed on that day on a decree against the prisoner for a very large amount. The three conveyances of the three houses on the 30th August 1889 are also admitted. The alleged considerations are 1050 debts, Rs. 1,950, Rs. 900 and Rs. 3,500 respectively. The two first vendees are Vajiram's cousins. The third is a cousin of the other two. The possession has remained with the prisoner. There are other circumstances in the evidence pointed out which may in our opinion be regarded as suspicious as indicia of fraud. It is unnecessary to mention these evidence about the removal of the moveable property, and we refrain from more than mere statement of the evidence of the vendees less any remarks of ours should prejudice the prisoner. It remains to be added that the vendees of the houses while making the above statements denied that the conveyances were fraudulent and said that they were for valuable consideration. After the evidence for the prosecution directly relating to these transfers, specified in the charge, had been given the Sessions Judge recorded an acquittal under Section 289 of the Code of Criminal Procedure without putting the prisoner on his defence. His reasons are as follows:—"If the witnesses cited to prove the fraudulent nature of the transactions in question are to be believed, it must be held that there has been no fraud of any kind and that the houses were sold to them in bona fide for valuable consideration as also that the moveable property was removed from the house of the accused long before any order of attachment was even contemplated, much less made. If on the other hand their statements are false (as contended by the prosecution) then the natural conclusion is that there has been no actual transfer of the property at all honestly or the reverse. Moreover it is to be noted that the order of the 28th August 1889 is for the attachment of moveable property only. Whatever theory is adopted regarding the credibility of the witnesses in this case there is not the slightest evidence to show that the furniture, ornaments and clothes in question were removed from the house of the defendant (prisoner) to prevent the execution of the order above alluded to. Nor again is there any evidence that this property belonged to the accused himself." It is contended for the Crown that this action of the learned Judge in stopping the trial was illegal and we are asked to direct a new trial. This point turns on the meaning of the words "no evidence" in the 2nd and 3rd clauses of Sec. 289. It is only when "the Court considers that there is no evidence that the accused committed the offence" that it can record an acquittal without allowing the trial to go on or obtaining the opinions of the Assessors, or that it can direct the jury at the last stage, without going into the defence to return a verdict of not guilty. We concur with Mr. Justice Tyrrel in Q. E. vs. Munna Lal I. L. R. 10 Allahabad 414, that the words "no evidence" must not be read as meaning "no satisfactory, or trustworthy, or conclusive evidence." If there is evidence, the trial must go on to its close when in trials by jury, the jury, and in other trials the Judge after considering the opinions of the assessors, have to find on the facts. In the present case it has been admitted by Mr. Branson for the prisoner that there was evidence relevant to the charge under section 206 of the Penal Code which in a trial by jury might be left to the jury. The prisoner ought, therefore, to have been called on for his defence. The evidence given was not such that the jury could conjecture only and not judge, per Lord Tenterden in Avery vs. Bowden 6 E and B 973, as to new trials in Civil matters cited by the Judges in Mc Mahon vs. Lomas and others I. L. R. 1 Bom. 63. The Sessions Judge has misunderstood the nature of the evidence, usually produced in similar cases. He has virtually acquitted the prisoner on the part of the charge relating to the transfer of the houses on the assumption that the transactions were for valuable consideration and not fraudulent. But the question whether the alienations were real or colourable depends not merely on such assertions, but on the whole facts including the existence of the debt or, the absence of transfer of possession or of payment of rent, the presence or absence of other signs of fraud. See Twyne's Case 1 Smith L. C. Tillakchand vs. Jitamal 10 B. H. C. 206; Rajan vs. Ardeshir 1 L. R. 4 Bombay 70. We are of opinion for these reasons that the case must direct a new trial. We have also to notice that the examinations of the prisoner by the Bombay Magistrate were not apparently read at the trial as section 287 of the Code requires. With regard to the complaint that the prosecutor was not allowed to sum up his case, we need only remark that there is nothing on record to explain how the omission occurred. We may assume that the Sessions Judge would not have objected to any legal argument expressly given by the Code, if the Public Prosecutor had insisted upon its exercise. It has further been contended that the Sessions Judge should have acceded to the motion of the Public Prosecutor made when the trial began, that new heads of charges should be framed under sections 423 and 424 of the Penal Code on the same facts as were relied, on to support the charge under section 206. It may be observed that the case used by the Judge as a rule in his discretion, Q. E. vs. Appa I. L. R. 3 Bombay 200, is an interpretation of section 227 of the Procedure Code; and there are some remarks at p. 210 which I take to mean that section 226 would allow the proposed addition. I think the Sessions Judge had a discretion and would add that the fact that a complaint made against the prisoners under sections 423 and 424 of the Penal Code had been dismissed by a Magistrate competent to hear and determine the matter was only one of the facts to be considered by the Judge in using the discretion. But as we order a new trial, it is unnecessary to pass any direction which might interfere with the discretion of the trying Judge. Two other points were argued before us. The committing Magistrate made a general charge of fraudulent transfers made on the 30th August, 1889. It appeared from his proceedings that this too general charge was based on eight such alleged transfers of that date. The judge rightly required more specification. But he also limited the prosecution to three or four of the acts before amending the charge. It is contended that the crown was entitled to have heads of charge framed as regards every transfer of the 30th August alleged as fraudulent, and that the prosecution ought not to have been put on election. This question turns on the meaning of the words "same transaction" in the first clause of section 235 of the Procedure Code which is as follows:—"If in one series of acts so connected together as to form the same transaction, more offences than one are committed by the same person, he may be charged with and tried at one trial for every such offence." We think that the proximity of time combined with the case as to intention and similarity of action and result bring all the transfers of the 30th August at least, within the words "same transaction." It is, he noted, that the case of Q.E. *vs.* Fakirappa I. L. R. 15 Bombay 491, where the authorities and principles are much discussed has been reported since the present trial, and may serve as a guide under the particular circumstances which may be brought before the judge at the new trial. A kindred question has been argued whether the Sessions Judge was right in excluding evidence of the other transfers of the 30th August 1889 as irrelevant to the particular transfers specified in the amended charge. Influenced by his views as to the nature of proof of a colourable transfer, he thought that the admission of this evidence would be mere waste of time and money. He was probably influenced also by the consideration mentioned in his order about election—the need of confining the trial within reasonable limits. As a matter of law we think the evidence was admissible having regard to the English decision and to sections 14 and 15 of the Evidence Act with the illustrations. Whether having regard to all the considerations which affect the proper conduct of a public prosecution the two last points, namely, the addition of fresh heads of charge about other transfers of the 30th August or the tender of evidence of such other transfers as relevant to the amended charge, ought to be and how far pressed are matters within the province of the Public Prosecutor, and about them we express no opinion. As the questions arise they must be determined at the new trial with the aid of this and the other decisions and on consideration of all the circumstances presented. The danger of a trial being extended beyond reasonable limits has been pointed out by Mr. Justice West in Reg. vs. Parbhudas II Bom H. C. R. 40, and the need of avoiding prejudice to the prisoner by multiplication of charges is shewn in the judgments delivered in Queen Empress vs. Fakirappa. We may fairly assume that these considerations will have due weight with the officer responsible for the conduct of the prosecution; but we must leave it to him to deal with them at the retrial according to his own judgment. We now set aside the acquittal and direct that the prisoner Vajiram be re-tried in the Court of Session.

Mr. Justice Telang, who concurred, said:—Of the points which remain to be decided in this case and which we took time to consider, the first relates to the application made to the court below on behalf of the crown for the addition of the charge by the addition of counts under sections 423 and 424 of the Indian Penal Code. The application was made to the Court at the commencement of the trial and the question therefore had to be decided on the principles of section 226 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. The Sessions Judge in dealing with the application adopted a course, which ordinarily is a very inconvenient one, the course, namely, of postponing final decision upon it until a later stage, and before the trial was over until in fact as he himself puts it, it becomes apparent that the charge under section 206 * * * is not sustainable on the evidence to be adduced by the prosecution. This is not the proper mode of dealing with such an application. The application in this case is one which specially deserved to have been finally disposed of at the time, because it did not purport to be based on any facts other than those contained in the depositions recorded before the committing Magistrate, and amounted to no more than charging the accused on the facts disclosed in such depositions. The case was committed which fell within the provisions of the I. P. code as under which alone a committing Magistrate with the application of Criminal Procedure, and in the first place to have commencement of the trial ordered the proposed addi- The report of the case of I. L. R. Bombay 200, to tions Judge refers in his judgthe construction of section 226 of opinion among the learned that case. To Chief Justice there, after referring to the power given under the previous enactments to the Sessions Judge and Clerk of the Crown to frame additional charges for any offences which they considered "to be proved by the evidence taken before the committing Magistrate," went on to say that the "words without a charge" in section 226 of the Act of 1882 will properly apply not only to the case in which there is "no charge at all" but also to the case in which there is "no charge" in respect of such offence as the Sessions Judge or Clerk of the Crown may think the prisoner ought to be tried for." And, therefore, the decision in Imperatrix vs. Appa, when properly viewed, is not unfavourable, but favourable, to the application made on the part of the Crown in this case, at the time it was made. It is unnecessary under the circumstances now existing, to consider whether the Sessions Judge could have properly granted the application at the subsequent stage of the proceedings before him when he finally rejected that application. Mr. Branson, however, has contended before us that even although the Sessions Judge might possibly have allowed the amendment in an ordinary case, he could not do so in this, because as the Sessions Judge himself has pointed out the charges sought to be added was one in respect to which a complaint against the accused had once been tried and dismissed and the order of dismissal had not been set aside according to the provisions in that behalf contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure. But I confess I do not feel much pressed by this argument. There are no doubt provisions in the Code of Criminal Procedure for setting aside an order of discharge as the order in this case has been called in argument or an order of dismissal under section 203 of the Code of Criminal Procedure which appears to be a more accurate description of the order actually made in this case. But those provisions appear to be necessary only where the first and separate proceeding is not, for whatever reason to be instituted. But there is no doubt that the order of dismissal, or discharge, even though not set aside, is no bar to fresh proceedings being instituted in relation to the same subject matter either in another court having jurisdiction or even in the same Court which originally made the order; see section 403 of the Criminal Procedure Code and explanation thereto. If so, there is no obvious reason why a court which on a complaint would have jurisdiction to try the prisoner for the offence in respect of which a complaint against him has been dismissed should not take cognisance of it in a proceeding for a kindred and connected offence on "non obstante" the order of dismissal. No authority has been cited to us in favour of the view which the Sessions Judge has expressed. The sections relating to amendments of and additions to charges do not contain any restriction on the scope of such amendments and additions which would afford any warrant for that view. The restriction indicated by Sir Charles Sargent in Imperatrix vs. Appa, namely, that the added charge should be for an offence disclosed by the evidence recorded by the committing Magistrate does not support it, but has rather perhaps a tendency the other way. And, therefore, on the whole, I do not consider that particular objection to the proposed amendment to be a sound one. It was however, argued by Mr. Branson on behalf of the accused that this point touching the error made by the Sessions Judge in refusing the application to amend is not one which can be taken by the Government in an appeal from an acquittal under section 417. This raises a question on which there is apparently no authority yet decided; but as it has been raised I will express the opinion I have formed upon it. Looking merely at the language of the section it appears to me that the argument is correct. And having regard to other considerations also, I am of opinion on the whole that the right of appeal given to the local Government by that section must be limited in the way contended for by Mr Branson. We have in this session here answering to that which we have in the Code of Civil Procedure section 591, that where an appeal is made against a decree, all objections to interlocutory orders made prior to decree may be included in the grounds of appeal against the decree. The appeal allowed here is only "from any original or appellate order of acquittal." The order refusing to allow additional charges is not an order which falls within those terms. It is not even an order, which can be said to form the basis of the order of acquittal or a necessary condition of its tenability. An order, for instance, excluding as irrelevant, a body of evidence tendered for the defence might lead to an acquittal as a logical and inevitable consequence. I do not wish in the above remarks, to be understood as saying that in such a case the Government on its appeal against the acquittal would be bound by the order excluding the evidence as one from which it could not appeal. But an order like the one in this case refusing to frame an additional charge is not an order of that character. It does not in any way place the Crown at a disadvantage in proving the charges contained in the original indictment. And it cannot be said that the acquittal is directly due to the circumstance that the amendment was not allowed. An appeal against an acquittal on those charges does not, therefore, necessarily involve an appeal against the order excluding others from the trial. And when we have regard to the fact that the allowance of an appeal against an order of acquittal is a departure from the rule established under that system of criminal law and procedure on which our own is mainly based; to the fact that the departure is in a direction unfavourable to personal liberty; to the fact that such an appeal implies a "special privilege or exemption" conferred on the Crown, although it is conferred, no doubt, in the language of Sir Benson Maxwell, for "essentially public purposes"; I think that we should be acting only in accordance with the established principles of the interpretation of statutes, Maxwell on Statute, if we held that under section 417, it is not open to the Government to appeal to this court on the ground of the Sessions Judge's refusal to add new charges. And I adopt this view the more readily because it need not lead in any way whatever to any substantial failure of justice. I have thus expressed my opinion on this point, because it has been argued before us by Mr. Branson. But as the case is one which appears to go down for a new trial the question whether the proposed charges should be added or not is one on which it will be the duty of the Sessions Judge on such new trial to form his own opinion. We are not now called upon ourselves to decide that question finally. The other question which has been raised in argument is also one of considerable and of general importance. And that question is how far on a trial in respect of certain specific fraudulent transfers deliveries &c. under section 206 of I. P. Code, is is open to the prosecution to give evidence of other transfers or deliveries also alleged to be similarly fraudulent. The general principal, doutless, is that stated by West J. in the familiar case of Reg vs. Parbhudas II B. H. C. R. 90, that it is illegal "to admit evidence of Crime A in order to prove the cognate but unconnected Crime B." And Mr. Branson has argued relying on that decision, that the evidence of transfers, &c., other than those specified in the charges under trial would be inadamissible in this case. I am not prepared to accede to this argument. The words of section 11 are very wide and I think it may be safely laid down that all evidence which would be held to be admissible by English law, would be properly admitted under our Evidence Act. Now in the case of Rex. vs. Ellis 6 B and C 145 which is referred to in the judgment of West J. it is said "generally speaking it is not competent to a prosecution to prove a man guilty of one felony by proving him guilty of another unconnected felony, but where several felonies are connected together and form part of one entire transaction, the one is evidence to show the character of the other." That indicates one limitation of the rule of exclusion. Evidence touching circumstances and transactions which are connected with the special subject matters of the charges as parts of one and the same transaction is not inadmissible. Again the offence charged consists of an act and the fraudulent intent with which the act is done. And in reference to this West J in the same judgment sets forth the following passage from Russell on Crimes: "On an indictment for receiving several articles, knowing the same to be stolen, *if it appear that they were received at different times*, the prosecutor may be put to his election and be made "to confine the evidence to the particular charge" selected by him. The words italicised take the case out out of the scope of the exception before stated. But after the election has been made, the same authority as quoted by Mr. Justice West, points out that "evidence may be given of all the receipts for the purpose of proving guilty knowledge," that is to say, as Justice West goes on to point out "when several offences are so connected that proof of one can be arrived at through evidence going to prove the others, the evidence is not on that account excluded." The two restrictions thus indicated on the general rule of exclusion above set forth may be illustrated by other examples. In Rex. vs. Whiley *et al* 2 Leach 983 Lord Ellenborough in deciding that to prove the guilty knowledge in uttering of a forged banknote, evidence may be given of his having previously uttered other forged notes knowing them to be forged, observed that "without the reception of other evidence than that which the mere circumstances of the transaction itself would furnish, it would be impossible to ascertain whether they uttered it with a guilty knowledge of its having been forged or whether it was uttered under circumstances which showed their minds to be free from guilt." And further on he said that "if several and distinct offences do so intermix and blend themselves with each other the detail of the party's whole conduct must be perused." And then after mentioning a case where the court heard the history of three different burglaries committed in one night he added "True it is that the more detached the previous utterings are in point of time, the less relation they will bear to the particular uttering stated in the indictment, and when they are so distant the only question that can be made is whether they are sufficient to warrant the jury in making any inference from them as to the guilty knowledge of the prisoners; but it would not render the evidence inadmissible." As to that was a case of uttering a forged bank-note which has sometimes been said to be exceptional, see Taylor on evidence, Para. 346 (8th edition), and the argument in L. R. 2 C. C. R. 128 citing Russel on Crimes vol I p. 127, it may be useful to examine one or two other English cases. In Rex vs. Richardson 2 F. and F. 343, the prisoner, a clerk, was charged with embezzlement, of £2 on three several occasions, by debiting his employers with the total payments made by him on their account, but on each occasion making the total too large by £2. At the trial evidence was tendered that on a series of occasions before and after those mentioned in the indictment precisely similar entries were made and advantage taken of them by the prisoner. On the evidence being objected to Williams J. after consulting C. B. Pollock, admitted it saying, that "to explain motives or intention evidence is amissable although it does not otherwise bear upon the issue to be tried." He refused even to reserve the point for the court for crown cases reserved. In Reg vs. Gray, 4 F and F 1102, where the prisoner was tried for arson with intent to defraud an Insurance Co. evidence that the prisoner had made claims on two other Insurance Companies in respect of fires which had occurred in two other houses which he had occupied previously and in succession was admitted to show that the fire which was the subject of the trial was the result of design. The report shows that "there was ao evidence of the nature of the fires or of their cause, or of the number of persons present in the house at the time the fires occurred, nor was there any proof that the prisoner was near either of the houses or indeed that he was in England at all when the fires broke out." On behalf of the crown, Reg vs. Richardson, and Reg vs. Gearing 20 L. J. (M. C.) 215 and Reg vs. Garner 3 F. and F. (in the two latter being cases of poisoning a number of persons by arsenic) were citied and relied on and although it was argued for the prisoner that in those cases there was an intimate connexion between the acts charged in the indictment and those admitted in evidence for the purpose of proving design, yet Willes J, after consulting Martin B. admitted the evidence and declined to reserve the point. The prisoner was convicted; Reg vs. Francis L. R. 8 C. C. R. 128, the prisoner was tried for attempting to obtain money from a news-broker on a false pretence that a certain ring was a diamond ring. Lord Blackburn at the trial admitted evidence proving that two days before the transaction in question, the prisoner had obtained an advance from another pawn-broker on the false pretence that a chain was a gold chain and endeavoured to obtain advances from others on a ring which he represented to be a diamond ring, but which in the opinion of witnesses, who were called, was not a diamond ring. The Judges upheld the view of Lord Blackburn. The cases above referred to were cited, but they were thought to be distinguished on the ground that "the several crimes proved there were all parts of substantially one transaction" it being apparently conceded that in such a case the evidence would be admissable. Lord Coleridge in delivering the judgment of the court in favour of the admissability of the evidence made a remark which is to be noted: "The cases in which this has been acted on are most commonly cases of uttering forged documents or base coin, but they are not confined to those cases." And the authorities referred to show that that remark is perfectly correct. It is true that one of these cases that of Reg. vs. Gray, has

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Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, February 13, 1892.

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NEAR-SIGHTED OR SHORT-SIGHTED persons readily appreciate the advantage of wearing glasses which give them clear vision for distant objects that would be shadowy or invisible to their unassisted eyes; but the vision of the myopic eye is generally abnormally acute for minute objects when brought sufficiently close to them, so that the same persons are less ready to recognise the necessity of correcting the refraction for near objects too.

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THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

BROOKS AND DOXEY,

LATE SAMUEL BROOKS,

MANCHESTER, JANUARY 1ST, 1892.

WE have the pleasure to notify that the COTTON MACHINERY BUSINESS hitherto carried on at the UNION IRON WORKS, WEST GORTON, The Junction Iron Works, Newton Heath, and 15, Market Street, Manchester, under the style of

"SAMUEL BROOKS,"

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"BROOKS AND DOXEY."

Every effort will be made in the future to conduct the business as efficiently as hitherto, and a continuance of the support of present customers is cordially solicited.

Both works are well equipped with a large and most modern Plant, and we are exceptionally well laid out for the execution of all orders for Carding Engines, Preparing, Spinning, Winding, Doubling, Reeling, Bundling, &c., Machinery.

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It is a valuable remedy in Rheumatism, Lumbago Sciatica, Rheumatic Gout, etc., of any standing. Price Re. 1 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 10.

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Is one of the best and most reliable medicines for Spleen Enlargement, and never fails to give relief. Price: Re. 1-4 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 12.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 12.

EXCHANGE, in its present course and uncertain future, has continued to militate against activity in trade in general; and, depressed by the condition of the consuming markets for our principal staples, business in exports has remained very quiet during the past week. The demand for Cotton has been upon a small scale from exporters, and less from local spinners; while Wheat has been neglected, and Seeds have been in very moderate request. The deficiency in the receipts of this season's Cotton crop compared with last season's arrivals has now reached a quarter of a million bales. A further material fall has taken place in Exchange, rates, after some fluctuation, closing 3-16d. below those of last Friday evening both for Bank and Private Paper. Government Paper is 1-16 per cent. lower in Fours than it ruled a week ago. Freights are weak, with more tonnage offering for forward loading. The lower Exchange has brought more wholesale buyers into the Import Market, and more business has been done in some directions at a slight improvement in rates.

MONEY.—The advance of one per cent. in the Presidency Bank's rates referred to in our last weekly report, indicated that greater demand for accommodation had begun to make itself felt after the issue of the Return at the beginning of last week, and this was borne out by the Statement of Affairs made known on Monday afternoon, which disclosed a decrease in the Bank's Cash Balance during the preceding week of 22½ lakhs, making the Balance stand at 159 lakhs. The principal movement had been in Private Deposits, which had diminished by 24½ lakhs; but a material increase, say, of 10½ lakhs, had also taken place in Loans; while the addition to Bills Discounted had been less than half what it was in the week preceding, at 3½ lakhs. Altogether the increase in trade requirements was represented by some 38½ lakhs, compared with an expansion of 5 lakhs in the week before; a part of the withdrawals in the period under notice having been met by the realization of Government securities, and an addition to public Deposits. No further change in the Bank's rates has been made, and the minimum remains at 5 per cent.

EXCHANGE opened on last mail day at an advance of 1-32d. in Mercantile Paper, and partially so in Bank Remittance, compared with the quotations, in our last weekly report; but rates were more or less nominal, and little or no business was done. Advices regarding Cotton having continued as bad as ever, there was very little doing for export in that staple, and, consequently, very few Bills making; and as regards Bank Paper, the higher rate of 1s. 4d. for demand was maintained only through the absence of enquiry from remitters. On Monday morning the Market was weaker at a decline of 1-32 to 1-16d. from Saturday evening's quotations in presence of the weaker news regarding Silver; and Calcutta rates also coming lower throughout the day, this market gave way still further, and a moderate amount of Merchant's Paper came out at 1s. 4 3-32d. for three months' sight Credits, for February-March delivery, and later on, a little at 1s. 4 1-16d., the demand for Bank Remittance, however, having been only nominal. Rates opened again on Tuesday 1-16d. lower than the last previous closing quotations, all round; and for Bank Paper there was little or no demand; but sales of Merchants' Bills to a small extent were made at various rates from 1s. 4 1-16d. to 1s. 3 31-32d. for three months' sight Credits from ready delivery to April, May, and June, and the market closed weak. On the market again opened weaker at a further decline of 1-16d. all round; and there was next to no business passing either way, rates having apparently been kept steady only by the absence of any demand for Bank Remittance. The feeling was nominally firm at opening yesterday, at 1s. 4d. for three months' sight Credits, and 1s. 3 13-16d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 3 27-32d. for Demand, at which, however, a moderate amount of business passed both ways; but the market weakened during the day, and closing rates were 1s. 3 13-16d. for Bank Damand and 1s. 31-32d. for Credits, the latter rate being named also for February-March delivery. The market opened easier again this morning on the receipt of a lower quotation for Silver from New York; and a moderate amount of Bank Paper was placed at 1s. 3 25-32d.; but no Merchants' Bills coming out, the rate for three months' sight Credits was soon reduced to 1s. 3 15-16d., at which a little was done to the end of March; and the market closed quiet at the following rates:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 3 25-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3¾d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 3 13-16d.	"
Do. 4 do.	1s. 3 27-32d.	"
Do. 6 do.	1s. 3 29-32d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 3 15-16d.	"
Do. 6 do.	1s. 4 1-16d.	"
Documents 3 months' sight	1s. 3 31-32d.	"
Do. 6 do.	1s. 4 3-32d.	"
Francs 3 months' sight	167¼	"
Do. 6 do.	169	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER was firm in tone last Saturday, and rates for Fours advanced 3-16 to ¼ per cent., the cash price having attained 105⅜ in the earlier part of the day, and another 1-16 per cent. afterwards, closing at 105 7-16, while there were buyers for the 2nd March account at 105 5-16. For 4½ per Cents, 104 was still the nominal quotation. On Monday the market was pretty steady during the greater part of the day at 1-16 per cent. below Saturday's final rates for Fours, 105⅜ having been quoted for Money, and 105 5-16 for the March account, but before the close ¼ per cent. lower was named, the cash price leaving off at 105¼. Rates gave way about ¼ per cent. on Tuesday in Fours; but the feeling was steady at the decline, and closing rates were 105¼ for Fours for Money, 105 1-16 for the March accouut, and 104 15-16 for April; 104 having remained the nominal price of 4½ per cents. On Wednesday the Market was steady at about the previous day's rates for Fours, until near the close, when 1-16 per cent. higher was quoted; the rate for the April account, however, was nominal, nothing having been booked on that line. Yesterday the tone was strong, and an advance of 3-16 per cent was established in Fours both for Money and Account. The cash price left off at 105 5-16, but 105⅜ had previously been named, with 105¼ for the next settlement, and 105½ for the April account. To-day the market was steady at some decline from yesterday's rates for Fours, the cash price having been quoted at 105 5-16, the 2nd March account at 105½, and April at 105; but at the close a weaker feeling prevailed, and 105 3-16 was the final rate for cash; with 4½ per Cents still quoted at 104.

Five per cent. Municipal Loan is unchanged at 111. Port Trust Bonds are ½ per cent. lower, at 103½.

SHARES.—The Market has been quiet upon the whole, but there has been a decided improvement in the feeling for Cotton Mill Scrip, and quotations are higher in a number of cases compared with those ruling a week ago. We note an advance of Rs. 35 in Gordon Mill Shares; of Rs. 30 in Bombay United; of Rs. 20 in Soonderdas and Manockjee Petit; of Rs. 15 each in Ripon, Oriental, and Imperial; of Rs. 10 each in New Great Eastern, Morarji Gokaldas, Hyderabad, Howard and Bulloch, Empress, Coorla, and Connaught; of Rs. 7½ in Southern Mahratta; of Rs. 5 in City of Bombay; and of Rs. 3 each in Colaba Land and Mill, and Jamshed Manufacturing; Luckmidas, on the other hand, are Rs. 35 lower. In Press Shares, Harvey and Sabapathy have advanced Rs. 40; Mofussil, Rs. 7½; and Munmar Rs. 5, French Press have declined, Rs. 10; Volkarts, Rs. 30, and Hingoli, Rs. 6½. In miscellaneous shares, Bombay-Burma, first issue, have advanced Rs. 100, and the second issue Rs. 50. Kemp and Co., Marcks and Co., and Phillips and Co. have advanced Rs. 3 each, Treacher and Co. are Rs. 5. lower.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—The continued fall in Exchange has brought forward more wholesale buyers of *Grey Goods* in the bazaar, and dealers have willingly met the demand, thinking to replace their clearances easily on lower terms. Stocks are very much the same as before. Some lightweights of *Madapollams* have advanced half-an-anna per piece; but quotations are otherwise generally unchanged. *Bleached, Turkey Red, Dyed,* and *Printed* goods have shown no change. In Local Goods, about 1,000 bales of Zanzibar Cloths have changed hands; and, in addition, other 1,700 bales, making the off-take of *Local* Goods for the week about 2,700 bales. The clearances of *Imported* Goods have been about 4,000 packages.

YARNS.—The market for *Imported Twist* has remained dull in tone with only a small business passing; but prices are quite unchanged. Sales of *Bombay Spinnings* in China for the last week have aggregated 6,500 bales with Exchange at Rs. 220. The fall in the price of Cotton has induced indifferent sellers to try for new buyers on the basis of last values; and about 4,500 bales have changed hands during the week. The market closed with a small enquiry continuing for the Cotton Market at the following official quotations:—

Twist...	No. 6s	Mule,	As. 3	to	4	per lb
"	8s	"	" 3¾	"	4¼	"
"	10s	"	" 4 1-16	"	4¼	"
"	12s	"	" 4 3-16	"	4¼	"
"	16s	"	" 5	"	5¼	"
"	20s	"	" 5¼	"	5½	"
"	24s	"	" 5½	"	6¼	"
"	30s	"	" 6½	"	6½	"
"	40s	"	" 7½	"	8	"

METALS.—*Copper*, in response to the fall on the other side, has declined 8 annas per cwt., in a quiet market, only a small business having transpired. *Yellow Metal* has also been quiet, and has been taken to a small extent at a decline of 6 annas per cwt. *Iron* has been in moderate request, the tone of the market having been quiet, and prices unchanged.

COAL is firm, and sales have been made during the past week of about 15,000 tons of Powell's Duffryn Cardiff, and some 5,000 tons of Davison's West Hartley, for February-March, and March-April shipment, at Rs. 15½ per ton for the former, and Rs. 13½ for the latter; and a cargo of Lewis's Merthyr, per Weybridge (s), was sold at Rs. 15½ per ton. For forward business sellers are now firmer, and are asking half a rupee more than the above rates.

IMPORTS OF PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS.—Particulars of the shipments of *Cotton Cloth* and *Twist* to India for the first month of the present year are now to hand through Reuter; and show a falling off in the principal line of *Plain Cottons* of a million yards compared with the shipments for December 1891 to Bombay, and of some 6 million yards as against those in the corresponding month last year. In the other items of *Coloured* and *Printed* Cottons, an increase is shown in last month's missions, in each comparison, though very much less in the case of *Coloured* than in *Printed*; and in *Twist* a falling off to about the same extent is shown both as against the figures for the preceding month, and those for January 1891.

	Jan. 1892.	Dec. 1891.	Jan. 1891.
Bombay—			
Plain Cottons...yds.	38,650,000	39,650,000	44,550,000
Colored Cottons "	4,900,000	4,600,000	3,350,000
Printed Cottons "	10,050,000	8,400,000	8,400,000
Twist .....lbs.	950,000	1,450,000	1,550,000
Calcutta—			
Plain Cottons...yds.	75,150,000	62,400,000	79,300,000
Colored Cottons "	6,100,000	3,700,000	4,300,000
Printed Cottons "	4,150,000	2,950,000	2,300,000
Twist .....lbs.	1,050,000	8,550,000	1,200,000
Madras—			
Plain Cottons...yds.	3,800,000	7,650,000	3,150,000
Colored Cottons "	600,000	1,250,000	650,000
Printed Cottons "	1,100,000	900,000	1,000,000
Twist .....lbs.	900,000	1,000,000	500,000

EXPORTS.

COTTON has been taken to a small extent daily; but a moderate business has been done in the aggregate, purchases by exporters having latterly been upon a larger scale than the takings of local spinners, who would appear to be holding aloof in anticipation of lower prices in sympathy with the downward course of the governing markets for the staple. The tone of the market has been generally quiet, when not dull, and prices gave way Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy at the beginning of the week, and a gain to the extent of another rupee the day before yesterday; but the feeling has latterly been steadier. The purchases for export have amounted to about 7,000 bales of new Oomra descriptions, Bengals, and a little Hinguughat, and new contracts have been made by exporters for new Dhollera for April-May delivery; while the Mills have taken about 4,000 bales of new and old Oomra Kinds, and old Bhownugger. The market closed quiet this evening, with prices Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy lower than they were a week ago.

The Receipts of Cotton of the new crop during the past week have been 46,490 bales, against 41,919 bales arrived in the week preceding, and 64,200 bales received in the corresponding week last year; and the total falling off in reciepts this season has now reached 249,500 bales.

Cloudy and unseasonable weather prevailed at Agra and Delhi in the Bengal Cotton circle on Monday morning, and though the weather had become bright at Cawnpore and Beawar in the same circle, ten cents of rain had previously fallen in the former district; and, in all, Cotton was only arriving in small quantities. Fourteen cents of rain had also fallen since the middle of last week at Nagpore, in the Oomra circle, and five cents at Wudwan, in the Dhollera circle, and cloudy, weather prevailed in one or two other districts in these circles, and also at Broach, where picking was general, Cotton arriving in small quantities, and the quality of the crop promising. Picking had commenced at Dhollera and Bhownugger in the Dholera circle; and at Wadwan Cotton prospects were much improved. At Hubli, in the Dharwar circle, picking of the first sowing had partially begun.

The following are to-day's quotations for fullpressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost, and Freight to Liverpool via Canal, without commission, viz.:—

Cotton—	per lb. Per candy. C. & F.
Bengal Fine (Feb.)	Rs. 161—3 5-16d.
Do. Fully Good do.	" 149—3 1-16d.
Do. Good do.	" 139—3d.
Broach Fine (March)	" 188—3 13-16d.
Do. Good do.	" 184—3¾d.
Khandeish Fine	" 164—3½d.
Do. Fully Good	" 156—3 7-32d.
Do. Good	" 151—3¼d.
Dhollera Fine (April-May)	" 178—3 29-32d.
Do. Fully Good do.	" 165—3⅝d.
Do. Good do.	" 139—3 9-32d.
Bolatee Fine (February)	" 161—3 5-16d.
Do. Fully Good do.	" 151—3¼d.
Omra F. G.	" 162—3 5-16d.
Do. Good	" 156—3 7-32d.

The Arrivals of new Cotton into Bombay this season, as compared with last, are as follows:—

	Season 1891-92. Bales.	Season 1890-91. Bales.
Khandeish	103,500	166,500
Berar	87,300	131,500
Barsi and Nuggur	14,500	26,000
Bengals	43,200	148,500
Hinguughat	1,000	13,900
Persian and Sind	6,000	5,300
Broach	100	7,800
Dhollera	1,400	7,000
Total	257,000	506,500

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	Bales. 1892.	Bales. 1891.	Bales. 1890.
For the Week	46,909	65,516	63,018
From 1st Jan. to 11th Feb	240,453	336,567	375,653
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the Week	38,570	3,329	39,781
From 1st Jan. to 11th Feb	69,029	104,849	193,850
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the Week	1,613	5,668	933
From 1st Jan. to 11th Feb	13,191	16,415	7,231

WHEAT has been a quiet or dull market throughout the week, and no more than a small export business has been passing on any day; but prices have not moved, and are the same this evening as they were a week ago, for all descriptions.

SEEDS also have been quiet, and have not attracted much more attention from shippers than Wheat, though on one or two days there was some improvement in demand. Prices of *Linseed* and *Rapeseed* have given way a little, and our quotations this evening are as follows:—

Linseed	Rs. 6-13-6	to Rs. 7-0-0 per cwt.
Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat	" 7-4-0	"
" " Cawnpore	" 7-1-0	"
" Red "	" 6-0-0	to " 6-8-0 "
Gingelly White	" 42-0-0	to " 42-8-0 pr.cdy.
" Mixed	" 37-4-0	to " 40-0-0 "

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	1892. cwts.	1891. cwts.	1890. cwts.
Wheat for the Week	95,662	95,323	45,852
Do. from Jan. 1 to Feb 11	667,146	896,649	589,473
Linseed for the Week	48,195	66,760	23,128
do. from Jan. 1 to Feb 11	156,722	293,601	88,913
Rapeseed for the Week	1,285	12,940	12,752
do. from Jan. 1 to Feb 11	8,813	62,797	82,173
Gingelly Seed for the Week	69,842	77,681	27,094
do. from Jan. 1 to Feb 11	406,492	359,379	215,583

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	1892. cwts.	1891. cwts.	1890 cwts.
Wheat for the Week	216,620	60,150	18,036
do. from 1st Jan. to 11th Feb.	1,151,644	892,459	547,003
Linseed for the Week	71,542	.....	19,921
do. from 1st Jan. to 11th Feb.	200,302	268,557	113,018
Rapeseed for the Week	.....	.....	17,645
do. from 1st Jan. to 11th Feb.	7,016	109,036	66,402
Gingelly Seed for the Week	108,427	.....	18,911
do. from 1st Jan. to 11th Feb.	226,973	190,617	274,198

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

Price.—As. 4 Per Copy.

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TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

AMENDMENT TO THE ADDRESS IN REPLY.

LONDON, FEB. 11.

In the House of Commons to-day Mr. MacNeill, member for Donegal South, moved an amendment to the Address in reply relating to the Elective Principle being applied to the Indian Councils and regretting the absence from the Queen's Speech of any proposals for the abolition of the opium trade in India and for the decrease of the salt-tax.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AND EGYPT.

LONDON, FEB. 12.

The debate on the Address in reply was resumed in the Commons yesterday when Mr. Chamberlain attacked the speeches delivered during the recess by members of the Opposition concerning the occupation of Egypt.

Mr. Morley, in reply, said the Opposition merely demands that Great Britain shall persevere in her declared policy which was based on a prospect of evacuation. The permanent occupation of Egypt was, he said, incompatible with true statesmanship and good faith. He denied that Mr. Gladstone had ever demanded the immediate evacuation of Egypt.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS.

Sir James Fergusson, Postmaster-General, stated in the House of Commons yesterday that the negociations with France and Italy on the mail question had resulted in an annual saving of £7,000 sterling in forwarding the mails.

THE OPIUM TRADE IN BOMBAY.

The Under-Secretary for India, replying to a question put by Mr. Samuel Smith, said the increased sale of duty-paid opium in the Bombay Presidency was due to its replacing the contraband drug.

MR. DE COBAIN ORDERED TO ATTEND THE HOUSE.

The House of Commons has adopted a motion ordering Mr. De Cobain, member for Belfast East, to attend in his place in the House, on the 23rd instant.

THE TROOPING SERVICE.

LONDON, FEB. 12.

The Admiralty has decided in future to utilize to the utmost the employment of private steamships in the trooping service. The steamship Avoca has been chartered for this purpose and negociations have been entered upon for engaging other vessels.

GREAT ADVANCE IN AMERICAN RAILROAD SHARES.

NEW YORK, FEB. 11.

In consequence of a Working Agreement with the Anthracite Coal Company the railroad business on the New Yorrk Exchange to-day was the largest ever recorded. A million and a half shares were sold at enormous advances in price.

THE DISTRESS IN RUSSIA.

MOSCOW, FEB. 11.

The *Moscow Gazette* predicts that there will be increased distress in Russia during the present year.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, FEB. 11.

The death is announced of Colonel James Grant.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, FEB. 11.

The Bombay mails of the 30th ult. arrived at Brindisi to-day (Thursday).

SUEZ, FEB. 11.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Rome, with the outward English mails of the 5th instant, left Suez for Bombay, at 7 p.m., to-day.

ADEN, FEB. 11.

The P and O. Company's s. s. Siam, with the homeward Indian mails of the 6th instant, arrived here at 6 p. m. to-day.

LORD LANSDOWNE'S DEPARTURE FOR DARJEELING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 12.

H. E. the Viceroy left by a special train for Darjeeling this evening, accompanied by Captain Harboard, Lord De Vesci, and Mr. Latimer. There was a large gathering at the station to witness his Excellency's departure.

DEATH OF A CENTENARIAN.

This evening, at St. Mary's Home, Elizabeth Cross, who passed her hundredth year, died. She was in possession of all faculties.

THE TITTAGURH GLASS WORKS.

To-day, by invitation of the agents a large party went by special train to Tittaghur to witness the opening of the pioneer glass works by Lady Elliot. The works occupy extensive premises; and practical men from home are engaged, and there seems every prospect of the enterprise turning out a great success.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Lieutenant R. M. Lowis, 22nd P. I., have been placed at the disposal of the Punjab Commission.

The services of Mr. A. A. Wace, C.S., have been replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal and Assam.

The services of Mr. J. Monohan, Joint Magistrate, Kissengunge, have been placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

The Hon'ble Mr. Tottenham, Judge, High Court, is granted leave on furlough, for 6 months.

The services of Rev. A. H. Etty have been placed at the disposal of the Government of the N.-W. Provinces.

Mr. J. A. Crawford officiates as Political Agent, First Class.

The following promotions in the Berar Commission have been notified :—

Lieutenant-Colonel H. Rennick, to be Deputy Commissioner, 2nd Class; Captain W. Hastings, to be Deputy Commissioner, Third Class; and Mr. C. W. A. Davis to be Deputy Commissioner, Third Class.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonel T. F. Hobday has been gazetted to be Commissary General.

The name of Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell has been added to the list of those mentioned in Colonel Rennick's Manipur Despatch.

Furlough, on leave, has been granted to Major-General Sir W. K. Elles, K.C.B., for 8 months; Lieut-Col A. J. F. Reid, 29th B. I., for 8 months; Major F. S. Sorell, 5th Infantry Hyderabad Contingent, for 8 months; Captain W. J. K. Dobbin, 1st Sikhs; Lieut T. Y. Seddom, 34th B. I., Lieut. G. W. Robinson, 27th B. I.; Lieut. C. Rattray, 26th B. I., Lieut. C. P. G. Griffin, 1st B. C.; and Lieut. A. C. L. Joly De Lotbinere, R. E., all for one year.

Extensions of leave have been granted to Lieutenant-Colonel G. F. Churchill, 1st Goorkhas, till 27th December; Captain W. H. Allen, 27th B. I., for 3 months; Captain G. W. S. Fryer, 22nd Bombay N. I., for 6 months; Lieutenant T. Jermyn, 2nd Sikhs, for 6 months; Surgeon-Captain F. Wyville Thomson, 22nd B. I., for one month.

The following promotion has been notified :—To be Captain.—Lieutenant W. S. Mardall.

The following Officers have been admitted to Colonel's allowance :—Colonel G. R. Hennesey, C. B.; and Colonel W. C. Persean.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 12.

To-day at the meeting of the Viceregal Council the Hon. Sir Philip Hutchins obtained leave to introduce a Bill providing for the levy of a rate on estates of private individuals, which are under the management of Government, to meet the cost of superior supervision and management; and said that in India the Government is certainly to some extent patriarchal, intervening for the protection of private estates and assuming their management. The Laws for the recovery of revenue is also favourable to the attachment and management of estates rather than their sale. Such management cost money and time of public servants, who are paid by the taxpayers. The principle of the Bill is that all such management is for the benefit of private estate, and, therefore, should be paid for out of its income, and not by the taxpayer. The mere enunciation of this principle showed its fairness. Only one case in regard to which he foresaw that there was a possibility of an objection was that where estates are attached for the recovery of arrears of revenue it might be said that in this instance the attachment was for the benefit of Government, or in other words, of the general taxpayer, and that they should bear the expense; but if only realization of revenue be considered it would be best secured by a summary sale of the estate grounds than preferring a temporary sequestration and lenient consideration for defaulter and family and reluctance to proceed so extremes. Where milder measures were efficacious the Bill secured an object by authorising the local Governments to impose rates on all private estates under their management, the rate never exceeding more than 4 per cent. of the income. It further provided that the actual rate be calculated so as just to cover the real cost of the public establishments employed and the incidental expenditure on the contingencies, power being reserved to reduce or remit the rate in special cases. The local Government is constituted to be the sole judge of the expenditure, thus preventing the interference of a Civil Court so long as the maximum of 4 per cent. is not exceeded.

THE WHEELER COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 12.

The commission to inquire into the case of Mr. Wheeler, Judge of Jaunpore, consists of Messrs. Kaye and M. S. Howell, the latter taking the place of Mr. Burkitt, who was the original appointed legal remembrancer, and Mr. Reid, barrister-at-law, will represent the Government; Mr. Wheeler conducting his own case, probably.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, FEB. 12.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to make the following appointments :—

5th Bombay Light Infantry.—2nd-Lieutenant Stevenson, 2nd Bedfordshire Regiment, attached to the 2nd Yorkshire Light Infantry, candidate for Indian Staff Corps, to officiate as Wing Officer, on probation, dated the 16th instant.

10th Bombay Light Infantry.—2nd-Lieutenant Pottinger, Royal Artillery, candidate for Indian Staff Corps, to officiate as Wing Officer, on probation, dated the 4th instant.

Colaba Depot.—Major Borch, Lancashire Fusiliers, to be Commandant, *vice* Major Hilliard, Yorkshire Light Infantry, on departure of the 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry from Poona.

2nd-Lieut. Fisher, R. A., Officiating Squadron Officer, on probation, is attached to 2nd Bombay Lancers, in the same capacity.

Brigade-Surgeon Lieut.-Colonel Wilson, in medical charge, Station Hospital, Colaba, is transferred to medical charge Station Hospital, Karachi, *vice* Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel O. Farrell, tour expired.

Surgeon-Lieut.-Colonel Lyons, in medical charge, Station Hospital, Satara, is transferred to medical charge, Station Hospital, Colaba.

Surgeon Captain Hill, on general duty, Poona District, is appointed to the medical charge, Station Hospital, Sattara.

Surgeon Lieut.-Colonel Edge, on general duty, Bombay District, is appointed to medical charge, Station Hospital, Deolali, *vice* Surgeon-Major Quill, transferred.

Surgeon Major Quill in medical charge, Station Hospital, Deolali, is transferred to general duty, Poona District, *vice* Surgeon-Major Harding, tour expired.

Surgeon-Major Browne, on general duty, Sind District, is appointed to medical charge, Station Hospital, Mhow.

Under instructions from India Head-Quarters it is notified that Lieutenant Colonel Smyth, R.A., is posted to Aden to command Royal Artillery at that station.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave of absence :—Royal Horse Artillery—Lieutenant Bidgood, R Battery, to proceed to England for 9 months, on private affairs.

2nd Liverpool Regt.—Captain Tripp, to England, from 15th March to 31st December, on private affairs.

2nd Lancashire Fusiliers—Lieutenant and Adjutant Elmslie, to England, for one year, on private affairs.

8th Bombay Infantry—Lieutenant Brown, to Mableshwar, from 13th to 26th February, in extension of his medical certificate.

Royal Artillery, Major Hepburne, 35th Field Battery, to England, for one year, on private affairs.

1st Worcestershire Regiment.—Captain Wilkie to England, for 3 months, on private affairs.

Lieutenant Bell, to England, for 6 months, on private affairs.

With reference to para. section 13 of Queen's Regulations, part 2, leave to England for one year, granted, on private affairs, to Lieutenant Norie, 2nd Middleser Regiment, in Bombay Army Order, is continued to him, on his recent promotion to rank of Captain.

Leave to proceed to England for one year, on private affairs, granted to Major Birch, 2nd Lancashire Fusiliers, in Bombay Army Order No. 644 of 1891, is hereby cancelled by that officer's request.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, FEB. 11.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Danera left here this morning.

SUEZ, FEB. 11.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macgregor, from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, FEB. 12.

The Austrian Lloyd's s.s. Berenice, arrived from Bombay this afternoon.

COLOMBO, FEB. 12.

H. M. S. Orontes sailed for Karachi.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 11.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera 3 5-16

The Manchester Market has been more doing at steady prices.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight... 1-32

2½ per cent. Consols for account... 95⅞

4 per cent. Rupee Paper 68 15-16

4½ per cent. " 67⅛

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—Total bullion, £23,900,000; increase, £800,000; public deposits, £6,800,000; increase, £1,400,000; other deposits, £23,000,000; decrease, £600,000; other securities, £27,100,000; decrease, £900,000; notes and gold, £15,700,000; increase, £1,300,000. The Bank's reserve is 45 per cent. of the Liabilities.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT, FEB. 11.

10 p.m. ..... 71°

FRIDAY, FEB. 12.

6 a.m. .....

10 a.m. .....

2 p.m. .....

4 p.m. .....

VANITY FAIR.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JAN. 22.

The general mourning for the deaths of the Duke of Clarence and the Cardinal Archbishop has brought up again the discussion of the question. "Ought our grief to take the form of sombre raiment, black-cornered letter paper, or mourning-edged handkerchiefs?" For the next three weeks, the Queen commands that ladies and gentlemen shall appear entirely in black; and for the three weeks following that lighter mourning of grey, white, or black with black gloves and ribbons shall be worn. After that time people will be at liberty to resume coloured costumes; but it is thought that as a consequence of the Royal mourning being naturally of longer duration, that black and white will remain in the prevailing suits all the season.

***

This probability makes the prospects of trade very dismal. Shop-keepers are amongst the strongest supporters of the movement for funeral reform. To suit the exigencies of trade, they would in fact, not only do away with exterior mourning, but if possible with mourning in spirit. Depression of heart means depression of trade; for besides the economy which is the result of wearing black the habit of mind engendered by grief is conducive to economy. "The world is passing away," says the mourner, "it is not worth while to get a new black silk dress—I may never live to wear it." "Here to-day and away to-morrow," quotes another stricken mortal, "what does it matter if my bonnet shape is out of date, or my mantle unfashionable? What is the use of fans, flowers, or feathers, of jewellery, ornaments or laces if I must one day leave them?" These are the sentiments which are so fatal to the interests of a nation of shopkeepers and manufacturers. Do away with them by suppressing sorrow and making grief illegal—by removing all traces of mourning from the face of the earth by setting us joyfully dancing decked in the gayest of ribbons, the most fetching of flowers, and the most fragile of fabrics, and we shall have attained the shopkeepers' ideal of funeral reform.

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With quite a different motive, the other advocates of the movement are inspired. Often those whom death has robbed of their chief support are obliged to be lavishly extravagant in order to keep up the fashion, which is considered respectable of appearing in mourning. To the rich the entire change of costume means very little; but to the middle classes and the poor who are equally jealous of their respectability and of their devotion to the memory of the dead, the expenditure is a great tax levied at a moment they are least prepared for it. If the Royal mourners, as they have hitherto set an example of simplicity in other matters, would inculcate also the desirability of funeral reform, they would lessen the burden of sorrow to those whose natural grief is accompanied by the pain of poverty.

***

The first step towards the abolition of the "Sairey Gamp" type of nurse was made by the great hospitals when they undertook the training of young women willing to go through an apprenticeship in the art of sick nursing. But when the probationers, as they are called, had served their time, and being found suitable in age, height, strength, and mental qualifications for the work, were hired out to the public hospital authorities, the nurse received for her remuneration a miserably inadequate salary while the hospital was highly paid for her services. "The labourer is worthy of his hire." As a probationer, she paid for her board, lodging, and instruction, if not in fees, at least in hard work. As a nurse she should receive the value of her labour, less a percentage for the trouble of booking or registering her name and qualifications. The hospitals have now lost the profit which they could have derived from a fair treatment of their probationers. Last year the Nurses' Co-operation was started at 8, New Cavendish St., W., and after a year's trial has proved an undoubted success. There are at work on the staff 185 nurses, and during the year 1,015 nurses applied to join the Society. All applications are examined by a thoroughly competent committee, a sub-committee investigates all complaints, and endeavours to do justice to employers and employed. To defray the working expenses of the Co-operation, seven and a half per cent. is deducted from the money earned which leaves the worker a much fairer remuneration for her labour than under the hospital system.

***

Those who are wisely interested in women's education, as well as those who are rabidly anxious to secure women's rights will rejoice at the decision of the Scottish University Commission to admit women to all the classes of the four Scottish Universities on precisely the same terms as men, including the admission of their right to receive the same degrees, prizes, and honours. In recording their decision the commissioners show a tenderness for the feelings of the male professors under the new statute, which is very touching. If any professor should be unwilling, from conscientious or any other motives (like St. Kevin or St. Antony, a dread of woman's charms for instance) to lecture to women, the duty is not to be imposed on him provided arrangements can be made for separate teaching. But it is understood that no false delicacy will be tolerated in the professors of the future, who will be appointed subject to the obligation of teaching men and women alike. As the statute must be on the tables of both Houses of Parliament for a certain time before becoming law, there will possibly be some objections raised by the representative M. P.s of timid shy professors as well as by the opponents of women's rights to its final adoption.

***

Like many of its more illustrious contemporaries, the *Anti-Jacobin* has succumbed to the influenza, probably the first instance on record of the demise of a newspaper from the dread complaint. But it was indirectly, through the sudden illness of its guiding spirit Mr. Greenwood, that the fatal termination was brought about. Mr. Greenwood had contemplated relinquishing the publication of the *Anti-Jacobin* as it took more time and trouble than he thought it worth, but its end would not have been so abrupt, but for the sudden attack of influenza which prevented the February number's completion.

***

Though Christmas is over, and the great rush for gift-books has ceased, the interest in new publications and new editions remains; for, apart from the pleasure of collecting, there are thousand and one opportunities for giving and receiving book presents. There are our birthdays, year after year, no matter how memory wishes to delay the pace of time—and what more grateful salve to the pain of growing old than the gift of a book we love. Then there are days of departure and days of return to be commemorated—there are wedding days, silver and golden, if not annually, at least, each quarter of a century. And there are times when we must give peace offerings, love offerings, thanks offerings, for which purpose there is nothing more suitable than books. In households where everything else would be *de trop*, there is always welcome for very new, or a very old book.

***

A passing glimpse over the book shelves of Messrs. Lawrence and Bullen, new firm of publishers, 169, New Bond Street, gives the impression of variety in subject as well as in production. There is a new edition of Churchill's Rosciad, edited with an introduction and notes by Robert W. Lowe, with eight full page portraits, royal quarto. Book fanciers should look at it early, as there has been but a very limited edition brought out. Herrick, another old favourite, edited by A. W. Pollard and with a preface by A. C. Swinburne, appears in two dainty 18mo volumes as the first instalment of Messrs. Lawrence and Bullen's "Muses Library." The new edition is complete, and the poems are printed in the same order as in the original volume except that the epigrams are relegated to an appendix, so as not to spoil the rest of the book for those who otherwise might have reason to exclaim chidingly with the nymph of the poet's vision :

"Hence, remove,
Herrick, thou art too coarse to love."

The Comical Works of Paul Scarron, done into English by Tom Brown of Shifnel, with an introduction by J. J. Jusserand and with the beautiful illustrations of Oudry is another republication that will have a charm for book-lovers.

***

Except that the books are not uniform in size or binding, the re-printing of Herrick, Churchill, and the Abbe Scarron suggests that Messrs. Lawrence and Bullen are bringing out a series of "Comic Priests and Parsons." Swift, Sterne, and Father Prout should follow; for the clever, though broad, or as the French say, risque fun of these quaint divines is too good to be lost to this generation which is devoid of anything nearer wit, than a certain smartness supplied, like ready-made matches, instead of brilliant sparks produced from the intellectual flint and steel of conversation. Charles Well's "Stories after Nature," with a preface by W. J. Linton, is a delightful little book. "As good as new" one might say of it, if that were full praise. It is really better than new in its graceful language, quaint expressions of courtesy, and simple style, and for those who appreciate other beauties than nineteenth century smartness, the book will have a charm. Lyrics from the Song Books, and Lyrics from the Dramatists of the Elizabethan Age have been revised by Mr. A. H. Bullen and issued in cheaper editions which will make these collections of dainty songs available to the general public.

***

Cat-o'-nine-tails is not as one would suppose a book devoted to details of necessary chastisement. Neither is it a nursery tale. To understand its fun, one must not only have a keen sense of humour, but a classical education and special aptitude for applying it. It is cleverly illustrated on wood by [illegible] Linton, and got up in a most fascinating [illegible] binding with black and red letter-

A DEPLORABLE SCANDAL.

An event has afflicted Bombay Society, which we would not willingly refer; but as it has in a manner become public property it is best that the facts should be briefly stated so as to put an end to exaggerated versions of a scandal in itself sufficiently grave. On Thursday afternoon it became known that a member of a liberal profession had taken a passage for a gentleman and a lady on board the P. and O. steamer Clyde, which was to leave the same evening for Colombo with passengers for China and Australia. No names were given; the passages were taken for China. A by-stander regarded the incident as strange, and divining that something was wrong, communicated with some of his friends living on Malabar Hill. Some luggage having been despatched from the bungalow of a gentleman then absent from Bombay, it was decided that two of the friends of the absent householder, himself a well-known professional man of position, accompanied by their wives should proceed to the house and make discreet inquiry with a view to prevent what was apparently contemplated. The lady of the house received her visitors with cold politeness, and asked them to what she owed the honour of a visit at so unusual an hour but added that if they would stay to dinner, it was ready, and they would be welcome. In reference to the fact that two carriages were in readiness in the compound, the mistress of the house stated that she was about to proceed to Poona. Her visitors assured her that they would be happy to drive with her to the station. To this intimation the lady made reply that she would not be alone, as a gentleman—whose name she mentioned; but, which we, for the present, withhold—had stated that he also was going to Poona, and that he would escort her.

The gentleman in question who proved to be the one who had taken passages for a lady and gentleman on board the outgoing steamer, then appeared on the scene, and it was no longer possible to disguise the fact that the destined end of the contemplated journey was not Poona but China. The lady admitted that the gentleman intended to proceed to China.

Then ensued a very painful scene. The ladies present besought with tears the mistress of the house to refrain from an act, which would have such fearful consequences for herself and others. Their entreaties were unavailing, the reply being that it was too late to go back, the decision was taken; and that she must adhere to it. The gentlemen addressed energetic expostulations to the partner in the contemplated flight, and conjured him not to bring ruin on the lady and on himself. He, too, replied that matters had gone too far to recede; and that they would carry out their intention. The lady asked her visitors to leave the house; one of them resolutely ordered the master's carriages to be driven forthwith to his own stables, so that they might not be used for the flight of the guilty couple; he also in the name of the absent husband ordered the servants not to obey or assist their mistress in the course she was bent on taking.

This firm attitude and the unsparing language addressed to the other party had the possibly-intended effect of exasperating him. He struck at his denouncer and was in return dealt a heavy blow on the side of the head with a walking stick. It was impossible that this dreadful scene could be prolonged in the presence of terrified and sorrowing ladies. The wife and the man who had taken the double passage on board the outer-bound steamer, left the bungalow on foot, the one carrying a handbox and the other a portmanteau, the scared servants acting on the instructions given them in the name of their master to give no help or assistance. The lady and her associate in this deplorable evasion proceeded to the water side in a hired gharry, and got on board the Clyde, which proceeded on her voyage to Colombo.

The husband who was, as we have said, up-country, where he had been staying for some ten days suffering from ill-health, was communicated with by telegraph, and is returning to Bombay.

MILITARY NEWS.

The following is a list of Officers forming the Volunteer Committee, which is now sitting in Calcutta :—President, Brigadier-General G. Morton, Commanding Bundelkhand District, representing Army Head-Quarters. Members, Colonel F. W. Chatterton, A.-D.-C., Commandant, Presidency Volunteers, representing Bengal Volunteers, Colonel J. H. Rivett-Carnac, C. I. E., A.-D.-C, Commandant, 4th Administrative Battalion, North-Western Provinces Volunteers, representing North-Western Provinces Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel J. Woodburn, Commandant, Naini Tal Volunteer Rifle Corps, representing Non-urban Volunteers, Major H. R. Goulding, 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps, representing Punjab Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel A. Milne, Commandant, Surma Valley Light Horse, representing Mounted Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel J. Buckingham, C. I. E., Commandant, Assam Valley Administrative Battalion, representing Assam Volunteers., Colonel E. S. Ludlow, C.I.E., Commandant, Hyderabad Volunteer Rifle Corps, representing Central Provinces, Hyderabad and Berar Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel T. T. Leonard, Bangalore Rifle Volunteers, representing Madras Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel H. G. Meakin, Commandant, Poona Volunteer Corps, representing Bombay Volunteers, Captain J. F. Regan, Rangoon Volunteer Rifle Corps, representing Burma Volunteers, Colonel Allen Mears, A.D.C., Officiating Commandant, East India Railway, representing Railway Volunteers, Lieutenant E. W. Petley, R. N. (retired), Commander Calcutta Naval Volunteers, representing Naval Volunteers, Captain A. H. M. Edwards, 1st Dragoon Guards, Adjutant, Berar Light Horse, representing Light Horse Volunteers, Second-Lieutenant W. Maude, 1st Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps, Member and Secretary. One or two other officers may possibly be added to the Conference.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Thamas, Captain W. A. Seaton, will sail to-day for London, Brindisi, Ismailia, and Port Said, with the English mails and the following passengers :—

FOR LONDON.

Revd G Everard	Miss Warburton
Dr Waugh	Mr and Mrs Fanning
Mr R Waugh	Mrs Wybrow
Mr J Knowles	Mr McCausland
Miss Waugh	Revd J and Mrs Robbins and child
Hon Sir Henry and Lady Ramsay	Capt Whistler
Miss Ramsay	Mr Rankine
Capt Ramsay	Revd J W and Mrs Norman
Revd J Rawson	Mr R A A Genkins
Mr E Ross	Mr R Mackintosh
Mr E Holden	Miss Brodie
Mrs Quill	Miss Josie Brodie
Mr E Dunsterville	Mr Pestonjee Rustomjee
Mr and Mrs Gibbs and three children	Mrs Kinsley
Mrs Hervey	Miss Butts
Lieut N S Biddulph	Miss O Joseph
Mr D Govan	Mr J Laming
Mr C C Warburton	Capt Coleridge
	Mr G Robinson

FOR BRINDISI.

Rev and Mrs Tait	Mr H Kirby
Miss Ashlin	Mr A J Davidson
Mr Reynaud	Col R G Woodthorpe
Mrs P Irving	Mr J H Symon
Mr Justice Wilson, Mrs and Miss Wilson	Mr and Mrs Stitt
	Col Hill

FOR ISMAILIA.

Mr Hartman	Mr Snell
Mr C Spedding	Mr Gunther
Mr R Beach	Mr W W Clindenin
Mr W J Wilson	Mr H Grove
Mr G Sohner	Mr T H Wilson

FOR PORT SAID.

Mr R A Wilson	Mr D A Crowell

The following passages have been engaged :—

Per s. s. Ravenna, Captain E. Crewe, on 20th February, 1892.

For London—Mr. Churcher, Mr and Mrs Weston, Surg.-Major Sir J. N Hanbury, Lady Hanbury, and Miss Hanbury.

For Brindisi—Miss Moore.

For Marseilles—Mr and Mrs Bachelor, Mr Flynn and Mr Volkers.

For Ismailia—Revd W A and Mrs Wilson and Mr R Botelor

Per s. s. Rome, Captain A. B. Daniell, on the 27th February, 1892.

For London—Mr and Mrs Sparling, two children and infant, Mr B W Blood, Mr and Mrs Mellor, Miss Bacon, Mrs Knox and child, Mrs Pinkey and child, Miss Morris, Revd E Greaves, Revd G Robinson, Mr Knox, Mr and Mrs Whiteaway, Miss E J Cummings, Mr and Mrs E Murray, Mr Fairbairn and two children and Miss Rowlands.

For Brindisi.—Mr Thorowgood, Mrs Geoghegan, Miss Atkinson, Miss Carr, Mr Wright, Sir Spencer Wells, two Misses Wells, Mr Finlayson, Mr S Law, and Mr H R Bagallay.

For Ismailia.—Mr and Mrs Lauchlan Macdonald, and Miss Macdonald.

ARRIVAL OF H. M. S. SPHINX.

Her Majesty's Man-of-War Sphnix, of 1,130 tons, under the command of Captain H. Hart Dyke, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh. She left Busreh on the 2nd January and called at Mahamorah, Bushire, Linga, Abuthabi, Debaye, Sharjah, Al Hamriyah, Rasel Khaimal, Muscat, Ruselhead, Masirah, Ras Madraka, Salala, Merbat and Gwadur. She met H.M.S. Brisk at the latter port which relieved the Sphinx. The Sphinx then left Gwadur for Karachi, where she arrived on the 8th instant, leaving the same on the 9th for Bombay. The Sphinx has been on special service for the last 17 months, during which time she had been cruising in the Arabian Sea and Persian Gulf ports, and found the Chiefs of the different tribes on most friendly terms. The people at some places, where the man-of-war had not formerly visited, were so struck with astonishment at the war vessel that they feared to go near her. The Sphinx has come here to be docked for repair, and will remain in Bombay for three months. The following are the names of the officers:—Commander H. Hart Dyke, Lieut Chas. A. Christian, Lieut Philips Nelson-Warde, Lieut. Charles Le Mesurier, Paymaster George J. Clow, Surgeon George Welch, Chief Engineer John Kerr, and Gunner Alfred Gambles. During the voyage the vessel experienced fine weather.

During the week ending the 5th instant, the death-rate in Madras was 42·6 per 1,000 per annum, as against 38·4 the mean of the ten previous years. During the week ending the 29th ultimo the death-rate was 42·4.

The Bengalis do not appear to be very enthusiastic as regards volunteering. The memorial submitted to the Viceroy bore only 483 names, though it was circ[illegible] throughout the Presidency.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION.

[THIRD NOTICE.]

In exhibitions of the fine arts, large pictures, especially when they display such artistic talent as "The Cloister and the World," lent by Mr. J. N. Tata, Herkomer's portrait of Sir W. Wedderburn, Halle's Lady Reay, and "The Temple Steps," the picture by Mr. J. Griffiths, intended for the Royal Academy, are sure to attract first attention from visitors. After the hanging committee had completed their labours, two most interesting pictures came in on loan from Mr. W. R. MacDonell, which being too late to be allotted space on the walls were given as prominent a place as was possible, by being placed upon easels in a good light in Room IV. Those, which it gives us pleasure to notice now, are a portrait by Sir George Reid, F. R. S. A., of Dr. John Forbes White (448A) and "The Hammock" (449A) by Mr. J. Lavery, a Glasgow artist who of late years has gained much distinction in his profession. This is the first year, if we mistake not, that we have seen, in the Bombay Exhibition, any specimens from the brushes of first-rate Scottish artists. We have already drawn attention to the works of Mr. Waller H. Paton, R. S. A., in Room IV. illustrative of Scotland's lakes and glens, but this of Mr. Lavery's is of a very different type. It is simply a picture of a lady reclining in a hammock, and is remarkable for the extraordinary skill this artist possesses in using the palette knife. There is no doubt his method is peculiar, but his talent is undeniable. In a publication by the Coupil Gallery (Boussod, Valadon and Co.), an excellent criticism of Mr. Lavery's method appears. The writer, who has evidently studied Mr. Lavery's works, says, and says truly; "You may hesitate in liking his work as it is not of the easily intelligible order, you may fancy that he stops short in his execution, you may conclude that his processes are too summary, but you cannot fail to see that he paints with a purpose and fixed intention, and that he succeeds in reaching it. He stops when he has realised his idea, wearying us neither by detail nor by excess of the so-called finish." It is with pleasure we note the appearance of works by Scottish artists in Bombay, for there is a method of the Scottish school that is worth studying, and might be studied by our amateurs with profit." The same writer, we have already quoted from, in speaking of Scottish Art, says :—"The strength of the Glasgow School of Painting, as seen in the Grosvenor Gallery last season, took London by surprise. Though little seen at the Royal Academy, the works of this band of painters had been attracting the attention of lovers of art over the country. They are known to be bold in conception, as well as skilful in technique, bound together, not by the strict rules of a school, but rather by common principles of colour, harmony, and decorative effect. Lovely colour went hand in hand with tone; light played an important part, influencing colour in every touch, and giving a sparkling vivacity; in other words, adding the charm of quality in workmanship. Of this Glasgow band Mr. Lavery was a distinguished member. He differs from some of his brethern in having studied in Paris; but beyond the common principles of carefully-studied tones and values, there is nothing essentially French in Mr. Lavery's work, for above all things he is strictly personal and can be mistaken for no one else. These features can all be noted in this gem of art "The Hammock," lent by Mr. Macdonell. It is by the lending of such pictures by art-patrons like him, that the different schools of painting can be studied by our amateurs here. Thus are art exhibitions valuable, and it is to be hoped when another season comes round, Bombay amateurs will turn out in greater numbers than they have done this year.

Continuing now our notices of works sent in for competition, or on exhibition by amateurs we find one of the most numerously represented artists is Mr. Reilly, a painter who has sent no several Indian land and seascapes. He paints broadly, and his colouring is for the most part subdued in tone. He is equally at home in character and head studies. He has painted a portrait of himself in tennis costume, which gained the Society's gold medal, for the best figure subject in any medium. There is of course much difficulty in painting one's own portrait, for the reason that we cannot "see ourselves as others see us," and so that portrait is a most meritorious work; but an equally interesting and satisfactory contribution is "A Parisian Street Hawker," (333). It is a sober work, full of character, and altogether an excellent study. Regarding his smaller pictures, it is difficult to select which are the most worthy of observation. Few of them, strange to say, occupy very prominent places. Small though they be, they are hung low, and it is necessary to stoop, to see what they represent. Mr. Reilly delights in bright sunny scenes. There is something very hot and sultry in "A Summer Morning," (343), wherein we see cacti growing on a sandy plain relieved by a little bit of green in the distance, and backed by a cloudless sky. Nos. 299 and 300 represent two widely different effects "A Dead Calm," and "After the Storm." In the former the air seems hot and heavy, there being no motion on either cloud or sky, a direct contrast to the other, where we find clouds and waves all working together and meeting in fury. The spent, thundery looking clouds, all rent and torn, admirably conveys the idea the picture is meant to represent. Another clever work is "Sketching," (294) in which a girl is seen sitting in a grassy field, drawing a farm-house in front of her. The colour is true, and the picture essentially English in tone. Nos. 337 and 404 represent the same coast scene under different lights, and both are equally good. There are other pictures by Mr. Reilly well worth searching out in the region of the floor, and studying carefully.

Mr. A. K. Oliver has only sent in one picture this year, but that one occupies a fair amount of wall space. The "Lower Falls Coonoor" (366), is marked by the same characteristics as his previous works. It is effective, full of colour and light, while the attention he has paid to the smallest details is minute, even to a fault. The effect of the picture, with over-care, is somewhat artificial, and the work is laboured. If he shows little work, Mrs. A. K. Oliver in a measure makes up for it, with several water-colour drawings. The "Officer and Sowars," (94), of the Bombay Police, which was awarded the prize—or rather was placed on a par with Mrs. McMullen's "Sloo Blobbs"—for the best painting of animal life is the least satisfactory of all her works. The drawing of the horses is very far from correct; but it must be said the subject is a very difficult one to handle. She is more successful in her cave scenes. The "Interior Eliora Caves," (81), is her best as well as her most effective. The lighting is cleverly treated, showing out the carving in the interior most clearly. Another interior, (85), is smaller than the former, but the same attention is given to detail, and the result is another most interesting picture. No. 100 shows interior of the Ellora Caves, and the picturesque effect has not lost anything by Mrs. Oliver's treatment.

An artist who should have had earlier mention is Mr. C. W. Bromley who exhibits a series of works in oil of great artistic value. He paints in most subdued tints, there is a refreshing coolness in the tones of them all, and there is no denying that they are most effective. "Over the Water to Charlie" (249), is the first that the catalogue draws our attention to. A girl is standing by a tree in the gloaming, of an October evening, apparently looking across the smooth water for her lover. The treatment of the whole, the posing of the figure, and the surroundings, are most cleverly treated. Somewhat similar, though more ambitious, is "Disappointed," (264), which hangs close by. There is no mistaking what the young girl is standing waiting, by the gate for. The golden light of departing day is falling upon the water, night's veil is beginning to descend, but no sign of the expected lover. Hence the disappointed expression upon the lady's face, which gives the title to the picture. But it is not in the figure that most merit lies. It is a sombre picture, but it possesses a fine and peculiar character of colour. His "Snowdown," (301), is another work in which the colouring is low in tone. The mountain is represented tipped with mist, and wild clouds roll overhead, that convey a capital idea of motion. Nos. 396 and 397, are little gems of art. His other works are "Wild Roses," (260), a pretty English scene in which a child is represented standing in a field plucking wild roses from a bush, "A Pigeon Fancier," (304), in which a black cat is seen crouching behind a door on the snow-covered ground, watching his opportunity to spring out upon some pigeons quietly and unsuspectingly feeding, "Rival Pets," (430), "Barmouth," (432), "Towyn Point," (433), "Early Spring," (435), which is a joint production between Messrs. C. W. and F. Bromley, and "The Old Retainer," (442), a reminiscence of the days of chivalry, in which is represented an old man wandering through the grass-overgrown grounds of a ruined castle, whose rugged and crumbling walls rise darkly against the dull sky. The light is admirably chosen and suited to the subject.

Two

travagant price, which, when the fakir observed, he said,

"Now we have only to get a plant—not the one from which the *aksir* is made, but another—the juice of which is required to make the lotion I spoke of. I have told you of my pilgrimage to Dhatar. There it is the plant is to be found; you shall accompany me, and we will bring it back together. There shall be no troublesome brother to interfere with us there."

The Mulla, afraid to show any sign of disquietude at the fakir's departure on a long journey, loath at the same time to lose sight of him for so long as a journey into Kathiawar on a pilgrimage and back would entail, readily agreed to accompany the priest thither. Fearing that the Mulla might be beginning to lose confidence in him through all this delay, he produced, the night before his journey, a piece of *aksir*, and said to the Mulla,

"You see this? This is the last piece of *aksir* I have. I kept it because I did not wish to be without at least a small piece. In two days, however, we shall have in our possession a valuable plant, the juice of which, distilled, will be even more wonderful in its results than the *aksir*. Now with this I mean to produce as much gold as will provide the expenses of our journey."

He was as good as his word. He borrowed some quarter-anna pieces from the Mulla as he did when first they met by Mama Hajani's shrine, and putting them into his chilum began smoking, after which he produced, by the same sleight-of-hand trickery as before, several genuine gold pieces, which restored the Mulla's confidence in the fakir, convincing him that he had not yet lost his power, and the poor, credulous dupe was more elated than ever, and ready, when an old man, visited the fakir shortly after, entreating help in his distress, to pay him the sum he wanted—Rs. 4,000. At length they reached Dhatar, and of course a series of similar performances took place there, many poor people coming to the fakir for help, and the Mulla having to find the money, till he had parted with the last of the Rs. 5,000 he had carried with him. Such credulousness, such absurd stupidity in a man, can hardly be believed, but worse was to follow. They took a walk into a jungle one morning, and there the fakir, muttering prayers and incantations as he moved about, gathered a large quantity of leaves which, he said, were of the wonderful plant from which was distilled the magic lotion.

Returning to Bombay, the actions of the fakir became very mysterious. He ordered the windows of his room to be darkened, and shut himself up therein for a whole day and night. The morning after their return, he called the Mulla to him and said,

"Now, for the last time, you are required to lay out a large sum of money. I have the plant distilled successfully, and now, to work in conjunction with the copper you bought, we must have one hundred tolas of pure gold."

"One hundred tolas!" exclaimed the Mulla in amazement. "I have not so much money in my possession, I have already sold two houses, and one only remains."

"Foolish man," said the priest sternly, "would you ruin all when fortune is within your grasp, when you will soon be in possession of that which could purchase for you whole villages, that which will make you a great benefactor of mankind, sought after and blessed by all? Go; sell your remaining house with all speed, and bring the hundred tolas of gold."

Only a day sufficed to get the house disposed of, because the Mulla, afraid to offend the fakir by making him wait, offered his house at a cheap price, sold it much under its value, but got sufficient to buy the required quantity of gold, which he bought and placed before the fakir in his darkened room, a single cocoanut oil *buttee* giving all the light there was.

Then began the ridiculous part of the swindle. The gold was ground into dust, and put into a mortar, a yellow liquid, which the fakir said he had extracted from the plants they had brought from Kathiawar, being poured upon it.

"Now," said the sage, beginning to stir up the mixture with what appeared to be a steel bar, "we have rather a tedious operation before us. Seven days does it take to make this solution, and for those seven days we must continue stirring, and never stop, else will the spell be broken. We will all take our turns; and relieve each other at the work. I will go on now for four hours, at the end of which one of you will relieve me."

The Mulla, and the Munshi brothers departed, leaving the old fakir stirring as for dear life. One of the Munshi's volunteered next, and then came the Mulla's turn. He went in, and placing the little clock in front of him so as to watch how time progressed, began to stir. It was eight o'clock; at midnight he would be relieved. He seized the piston and stirred vigorously, determined that if the spell did not work it should not be for want of stirring. But he was surprised how soon he began to feel tired. Before half-an-hour had passed he found himself changing from hand to hand, and in an hour both arms were aching severely. At the end of the second hour he felt sick and almost exhausted, but still he toiled on. In another hour his stirring was very feeble, and yet he dared not stop. As it drew near the time for his being relieved, he felt as if inspired with fresh strength. He thought if he could only get this turn through successfully, he would propose they should each take an hour at a time, which would not be so great a labour. The hour was approaching, his breath came quick with expectation. How he had got through that awful four hours he knew not, but his relief was nigh. The handles of the little clock pointed to XII., he could hear a distant bell chiming the midnight hour. He listened, but as the last stroke died away, all was silent. He strained his ears; but there was not a sound. He had struggled through the four hours at the piston heroically; the time had come for his relief, but no fakir or munshi appeared. They must have fallen asleep. How long they would remain slumbering, unconscious of the agony he was suffering, he knew not. How could he find them out and rouse them? He could not stop his stirring, for ruin was the penalty. He called out; these was no reply. He called again louder, the result was the same. One o'clock! His arms were limp and almost useless, his cramped fingers were closed upon the piston and would not open; his agony was intense, and was increasing every moment; a cold, numb sensation crept up his limbs, he felt sick; once more he tried to call, but his tongue was silent; the piston slipped from his fingers, firmly as they held it, and——

He awoke to find the Munshi brothers shaking him, and bathing his forehead with vinegar. When he had sufficiently recovered to remember what had happened, he struggled to his feet and looked for the mortar. There it stood; no one stirring it.

"Where is the priest?" he called.

"I do not know," said one of the Munshis. "When he found you asleep here, he grew very angry, and went away. You may never expect to see him again."

The Mulla, on hearing this awful piece of news, was like one distracted. He seized the bowl, poured out the contents, and found that brass had been substituted for the gold flings, whereupon the Munshi brothers pretended to be as concerned as the Mulla himself, and swore by all the saints whose names they could call to memory at the time, to find the fakir and make him suffer for the ruin he had wrought on the poor Mulla.

Day after day they searched for the runaway priest, but nowhere could he be found, and at last the poor school-master-priest, or Mulla as we have been calling him, robbed of all his jewellery, houses, and all the property he possessed, was reduced to the lowest depths of poverty. One day one of the Munshi brothers, in pretended pity, gave the Mulla a few rupees to go out and purchase provisions for them all.

He went to the bazaar, not noticing that he was closely followed by the scoundrel who had given him the money. He had no sooner entered a shop, than the Munshi accosted a man who was also on the point of entering the same place, and pointing to the Mulla in the shop said,

"See that man; he is a counterfeit coiner. Go and warn the shopman." Then he disappeared into a gully to watch the result. The Mulla was accused, very much to his astonishment, and he was still more astounded when the coin was found to be really bad. The police were called and poor Mulla was taken off to chowkey, where, on being searched, several more counterfeit rupees were found in his possession. His house was searched, and appliances used in the coining of counterfeit money were found in one of the rooms. He was tried, and sentenced to a long term of imprisonment. He suffered for his folly, while the swindlers escaped, and were never found. It was after his release that he made public his sorrowful tale, but it was too late then to do anything.

There was no doubt that all the mendicants who came begging from the fakir, the old saint on Haji Malang's mountain who threw his brother down the hill, and even the smith in the bazaar who sold the copper of Damascus, were all accomplices; and there was no doubt either that it was the Munshi brothers who put the coining apparatus in the Mulla's house, so as to have guilt thrown upon him, while they had time to escape. The Mulla was foolish, but he suffered severely for his folly.

Some other methods of swindling will be continued in next article.

MESSRS. GOW, WILSON, AND STANTON, the well known London tea brokers, are calling the attention of their clients to the important influence which the Chicago Exhibition may be made to exercise on the Indian and Ceylon tea industries. Remarkable as has been the increased consumption of British grown teas in England of recent years, it is not for Indian planters to stand idly by while new fields of enterprise remain unconquered, not to say unexplored. It is interesting to note, by the way, that the week ending January 15th last witnessed the heaviest quantity of Indian tea ever brought to public auction within a like period, but still the market was not materially overstrained.

A DEFEATED COUNCILLOR'S PETITION.

THE hearing of the petition brought by Mr. Nowrojee Byramjee Suntook, a defeated candidate in the recent Municipal election, was continued yesterday before Mr. Chitty, acting Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court. Mr. Abdulla M. Dhurrumsey, of Messrs. Thakoredas, Dhurrumsey, and Cama, appeared for the appellant. Mr. Crawford, of Messrs. Crawford, Burdar, Buckland, and Bayley, appeared on behalf of the Municipality; and Mr. R. M. Patell, with Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad, represented Mr. Kursondas Chabildas, the gentleman who secured the eighth seat by eight votes. Mr. Suntook was one of the eleven candidates who contested the Bhuleshwar Ward, and was, according to the declared poll, defeated, having obtained nine votes less than were required to secure his return. The appellant contended that the election did not represent the wishes of the ratepayers inasmuch as the names of several qualified persons had been omitted from the final and revised Municipal list of voters, notwithstanding the fact that the appellant had called the attention of the Municipal Commissioner to the omission. The appellant, therefore, submitted that if the list had been correctly revised he would have succeeded in securing a seat in the Corporation. The names of two qualified voters, Bai Bhikaijee, and Dossabhoy Byramjee Pesikaka, were the voters omitted, and in respect of whom the petition was lodged. The appellant submitted that both would have voted for him, and he would have obtained more than the required number of votes. He submitted, therefore, that he was entitled to have the sixteen votes of the two voters, and to be declared validly elected in place of Mr. Kursondas.

Mr. Crawford said that under Section 21 of the Act the election roll was declared by the Act to be final as on the 10th December in the year in which it was made, and it was not susceptible of alteration in any particular by the Municipal Commissioner after that date. That the remedy of the voters was by coming to the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court as soon as they found that their names had been omitted from the Municipal election roll. The election must be under the Act an election by persons upon that roll. The objections taken by the appellant were not as to the validity of the election at all; but they rested upon the completeness or correctness or otherwise of the election roll. The appellant or at any rate the voters had a further remedy, if they were aggrieved, by an application for a mandamus to the High Court. The whole question hinged upon the finality of the election roll, which when once published could not be altered, except under authority of the court. This was, Mr. Crawford said, the whole summary of his defence.

Mr. R. M. Patel said that he relied on all the points urged by Mr. Crawford, and further stated that the plaintiff was precluded from seeking the assistance of that Court at the present stage, and he was also out of time by his own act or by the acts of his so-called constituents. Under Section 19 of the Act the first election roll was prepared on the 1st of October containing the names of the voters, and there were ten days left during which time anybody who had a cause of complaint could lay it before the Commissioner, and the latter was to hear such complaints within that stated period. The two voters, under the provisions of the Act, had two remedies, namely, they ought to have either applied to that court within the five days they had at their disposal, calling upon the Commissioner why their names had not been entered into the election roll in the ward in which they elected to vote, or to have applied to the High Court, and obtained an order by a mandamus to have their names put on the roll. There was besides no refusal of a vote or votes under Section 30 of the Act, because so far as the two voters were concerned their votes were never tendered at the poll.

Mr. Dhurrumsey, in reply to the court, said that the voters in question did not go to the polling office.

Mr. Patel contended that it was necessary in the present instance for the voters to have gone to the polling office and tendered their votes, because unless there was a tender of votes there could not be a refusal. The appellant must prove that even if the two voters had appeared to vote they would have given all their sixteen votes to him.

Mr. Dhurrumsey said that the facts of the case were shortly set out in the petition. The names of the two voters appeared in what was called under the Act the October list in the A and C Wards. Section 19, Clause 10, stated that when the name of any person appeared in more than one wards, he might give notice in writing to the Commissioner on the first day of November that he would exercise his vote in one of the two wards in which he was entitled to vote. If persons failed to give such notice, it was left to the Commissioner to determine in which ward the ratepayers should vote. In order not to allow the Commissioner to determine for himself in which ward the two voters in question should exercise their right, they wrote to the Commissioner to enter their names in the Bhuleshwar Ward. The Commissioner in reply back to say that their request would be complied with, and it was expected that their names would appear in what was called under the Act as the "Revised List" in the ward in which they had elected to vote. The revised list came out under the terms of the Act on the 10th December, but the names of the two voters were expunged from the election roll altogether. The Act contemplated only two and not three rolls as the counsel on the other side seemed to think from the way in which they set out the summary of their arguments. The appeal contemplated under the Act before the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court was before the 10th of December, when the revised list was published, and when for the first time the appellant and his constituents knew that instead of their request being complied with their names had been expunged by some wonderful mistake from the election roll altogether, neither the appellant or his constituents could come to the court, because they had no knowledge whatever that in the revised list which was to appear on the 10th December the names of the two voters had been expunged. The defence was that the election roll was declared by the Act to be final on the 10th December. No doubt that was so, but the Court would have to decide whether the election roll which was prepared and published by the Commissioner under Section 22 on the 10th December was the revised roll as contemplated and laid down by the Act. According to Mr. Crawford's argument any roll which the Commissioner publishes on the 10th December, whether it was in accordance with the provisions of the Act or not or whether it was made at the sweet will or whim or fancy of the Commissioner, was a revised roll. The Act did not leave it entirely to the Commissioner to prepare or revise the roll; but he was required to do it under the express provisions of the Act provided as safeguards for the conduct of the election business. Mr. Crawford said that the revised roll was final and was not capable of being rectified. Supposing a voter had come to the court and appealed under Section 20 to the judge, and the latter had decided that the Municipal Commissioner was wrong in omitting his name from the list and that it should be entered into the roll, and supposing that the Commissioner in his whim or fancy or by mistake omitted the name of the voter notwithstanding the order of the court, would the election roll be considered to be final and incapable of rectification. The October list must be considered as the final list except in cases in which objections were taken, so far as these particular voters were concerned there was no objection made in the October list, and therefore he submitted with confidence that the revised list, if it was to be final, must be a list which the Act prescribed. It was argued that the voters had a remedy by applying to the High Court for a mandamus to have their names inserted in the roll. This was an argument which in one has cut the ground from under the feet of those who urged it. If Section 20 had been correctly interpreted by Mr. Crawford that the revised list was final and was not susceptible of rectification, and if the High Court had ordered the Municipal Commissioner to insert the names of the voters in such revised list, the court would be ordering him to do an illegal act. The two arguments, therefore, clashed with each other and were inconsistent. Then again it was stated that the two voters ought to have applied to the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court as soon as they found that their name had not been entered in the election roll. If Section 20 did not apply to that case, there was no other provision of the Act under which they could have applied to that court except Section 33. They did all they could under the circumstances. They immediately wrote on the publication of the revised list to the Commissioner drawing his attention to the mistake, but in his reply he seemed to take the view that he was not competent to revise the list. The Commissioner had the remedy in his own hands, because the list could not be said to be final, unless it was prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Act. Mr. Dhurrumsey here read correspondence that had passed between the two voters and the Municipal Commissioner on the subject, and asked the court to rule that this was a case in which the rate-payers in question were deprived of their right to vote, which, if they had exercised, would have resulted in the return of Mr. Suntook as a successful candidate.

The Judge: You admit that you did not tender the votes before the polling officer.

Mr. Dhurrumsey, replying in the affirmative, asked the court under the circumstances of the case to hold that it was not necessary for the voters to have gone to the polling office, because in prescribing the directions as to what was to be done at the polling office the Act distinctly stated that no vote would be received from a person whose name was not entered in the list. The polling officer was not a judicial officer, who could decide that the names had been wrongfully omitted. There were again directions given on the printed voting papers that no vote was to be received from any person whose name was not entered in the roll. There was no necessity whatever, under these circumstances, for the voters to have gone to the polling office to offer their votes, which they very well knew could not possibly be received. The polling officers were the agents of the Commissioner, and the instructions received by them not to accept votes from persons whose names did not appear in the roll, practically amounted to a refusal of the votes. Again asking the Commissioner by the two voters to enter their names in the roll amounted to a certain extent to the tender of their votes. He (Mr. Dhurrumsey) was quite prepared to call the two voters to say that they were willing to give all their votes to Mr. Suntook. In fact he was in a position to prove that during the last three elections the voters in question gave all their votes at the time of election to Mr. Suntook.

Mr. Crawford contended that the whole of Mr. Dhurrumsey's arguments rested on a confusion of ideas on what was the election-roll, and the election itself. It was not to be taken that the election and the election-roll were one and the same thing, for if his Honor looked at the Act he would find they were two wholly distinct things. Mr. Dhurrumsey contended that the election-roll was the first part of the election proceedings. He (Mr. Crawford) submitted that the election-roll had nothing to do with the election. The election of Councillors was dealt with separately, and did not initiate until some two months after the completion of the roll. It was very necessary to bear that in mind in that enquiry, because they had to remember that the appellant based his application to that Court on Section 33, and that enabled the Court to deal with the matter. He contended that the validity of the election could not be questioned with regard to the omission of the names from the roll that could be understood when he told his Honor that 2,639 alterations had to be made, and 8,540 names dealt with. Mr. Brunton was in charge of the work and he proceeded with the revision. When he came to the names of the vote in question he found them entered both in Ward A and Ward C, and also found that it was the wish of the voters to exercise their right in Ward C. The names were crossed out in Ward A, and although the compiler had been careful to make a note of reference, he by an accident struck out the name also in Ward C. It was a slip which was likely to be made and the only wonder was that there were not more. The mistakes altogether had not amounted to 11 or 12. Mr. Crawford contended that the voters had a remedy by going before his Honor under Section 20 of the Act.

His Honor: I do not agree with you.

Mr. Crawford: I contend that they could have come here within five days of the publication of the revised roll and your Honor could have made an order with retrospective power.

His Honor: That does not appear to have been contemplated by the Act.

Mr. Crawford, continuing, said that although they quite admitted a regrettable mistake had occurred they contended that it was an accident, and one of those contingencies which aspirants for Municipal honours must be liable to. Moreover, it was a fatal point to the voters that they did not go to vote.

His Honor: They certainly ought to have gone and offered to vote.

Mr. Crawford said that the only way they could have based a petition of the kind was by tendering a vote, in order to make their position tenable, and assuming that their point was a good one as to the October list, they must have tendered the votes, to have a foundation to come to that Court. If his Honor came to the conclusion that there was ground for the petition he could not say that Mr. Suntook was elected. The petitioner had no right to suggest that.

His Honor: That is so; all I could have done was to set aside the election, unless witnesses were called to prove that that the votes of the electors whose names had been omitted would have given their votes to the appellant.

In concluding Mr. Crawford submitted that the petition was not one that called in question the validity of the election, but what it did do was to call in question the accuracy and correctness of the final election roll, which was not a matter to constitute ground of appeal against the election to that Court.

Mr. Patel contended that the voters had two courses open to them between the time of the publication of the revised election roll and the election. One was to apply to the High Court for a mandamus, or apply to his Honor under Section 20. He also contended that under any circumstances Mr. Suntook would only have been entitled to eight votes—as the second voter had not objected after the 10th December to her name being omitted from the final election, and as she had done that he had submitted that she had no ground for action, and Mr. Suntook was only entitled to 8 votes.

His Honor: Mr. Suntook did object for them both.

Mr. Patel continuing remarked that he objected to Mr. Suntook having the right on the part of any of the 8,000 electors in Bombay to say that So-and-So had promised him a vote, and ask why his name was not on the roll. Mr. Patel further contended that there were many contingencies that might have arisen to prevent the voters fulfilling their promises.

Mr. Dhurrumsey contended that the voters could not have come before his Honor within five days after the 10th December, or if he had power to alter the roll, then it could not be final, and if the roll was final it would show the absurdity of the argument when he said that the Commissioner might insert a hundred names of persons unqualified to vote, and Mr. Crawford contended that would not render an election invalid.

His Honor stated he would put his judgment in writing and deliver it on Monday morning.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA CLOSED RACES.

THE following is the result of the ordinaries held at night at the Gymkhana Pavilion:—

NOVICE STAKES.

125 Tickets at Rs. 2 each, Rs. 250.

	Rs.
Mystery sold for	17
Cavalier sold for	30
Allah sold for	30
Chang sold for	40
Sly Boot sold for	20
Cupid sold for	12
Blobbs sold for	11
Total	410

THE MELBORNE PLATE.

125 Tickets at Rs. 2 each, Rs. 250.

	Rs.
Jester sold for	19
Meg sold for	26
Favourite sold for	10
Paragon sold for	24
Billy sold for	40
Laureate sold for	40
Total	402

THE VISITORS PLATE.

102 Ticks at Rs. 3 each, Rs. 204.

	Rs.
Barney sold for	60
Speed of Thought sold for	80
Pekin sold for	14
Turk sold for	12
Chang sold for	5
Tawney sold for	14
Total	389

SELLING RACE.

110 Tickets at Rs. 2 each, Rs. 220.

	Rs.
Acrolite sold for	35
Hadajet and Shamshir sold for	9
Pekin sold for	41
Nasib sold for	5
Shatra sold for	11
Greyling sold for	8
Satara sold for	5
Fareed II. sold for	15
Young Greegleg sold for	5
Punch sold for	8
Morning Star sold for	8
Thank You sold for	20
Ajii sold for	5
Hermit sold for	50
Total	445

FIRST DAY, 12TH FEBRUARY.

1ST RACE, at 3-45 p.m.—The Yorkshire Cup. ½ mile. Presented by the Officers of the K O Yorkshire L I. Value Rs 120, with Rs 50 from the Fund to 2nd horse. Gift's only. For Arabs and C B Galloways 13-3 and under.

Mr Gordon's g a p Cassidy, 1st 2lb, Capt Welman
Col Rhodes' ch a p Sherry, 10st 2lb, Capt Minchin
Maj Radcliffe's g a g Barney, 12st 3lb, Mr May

2ND RACE, at 4 p.m.—Selling Race. (Open.) ½ mile. 1st horse, Rs. 150; 2nd horse, Rs. 50. For Galloways 13-3 and under.

Mr Sally Bin Mehsoob's b a p Fareed II, 8st 4lb, Nama
Mr Bomanjee Eduljee's b a p Thank you, 7st 8lb A Wahed
Mr Abdool Rayah Bin Cortis's c h a p Nasib, 8st 10lb, Moorjan
Aga S Shah's g a p Pekin, 9st 9lb, Mahomed
Mr Mahomed Madefar's c h a p Ajii, 8st 8lb Abdool Raymoon
Mr Jassun Bin Dakil's b a p Hadayet, 9st 8lb, Native
Mr Jassun Bin Dakil's g a p Sham Shir, 7st 3lb, Native
Mr Moshin Abdool Aziz's ch a p Shatra 8st 6lb, Soolia
Mr Muzir Bin Mason's g a p Young Greyleg, 8st 10lb, Saleh
Mr Steele's b a p Greyling, 8st 11lb, Native
Mr Clarke's g a p Morning Star, 7st 8lb, Native
Mr Wells Cole's g a p Satara, 8st, Native
Mr Murray's g a g Acrolite, 8st 11lb, T Thompson
Mr Cursetjee's b a p Hermit, 8st 10lb, Kendall
Mr Beyts c h a p Punch, 8st 12lb, Native

3RD RACE, at 4-30 p.m.—Novice Stakes. (Closed to the Bombay Gymkhana, &c., under Rule 3.) 5 furlongs. 1st horse, Rs 150; 2nd horse, Rs 50. For Arabs and C B Galloways 13-3 and under.

Mr Beyt's bl a p Chang, 11st, Owner
Dr Martin's ch a g Mystery, 11st, Mr Steel
Capt Harrison's b c b p Cavalier, 10st 11lb, Capt Welman
Mr Foulkes' g a p Hobbs, 10st 6lb, Mr May
Mr Beatty's ch a p Cupid, 8st 3lb, Native
Mr Murray's b a p Allah, 9st 3lb, Mr Benn
Capt Steele's b a p Blobbs, 10st 7lb, Mr Gordon

4TH RACE, at 5 p.m.—The Stand Plate. (Closed.) 1 mile 1st horse, Rs 150; 2nd horse, Rs 50. For Arabs and C B Horses.

Mr Craig's b a g Bonnie Boy, 10st 5lb, Foulkes
Mr Gordon's b r a h Newminster, 11st 7lb, Owner
Capt Harrison's b a g Volunteer, 10st 5lb, Capt Welman
Mr Moochal Shah's b a g Ormonde, 10st 5lb, Aga S Shah
Col Willoughby's b a h Boy, 10st 13lb, Mr May

5TH RACE, at 5-30 p.m.—The Melbourne Plate, (Open.) mile. 1st horse, Rs. 150; 2nd Horse, Rs. 50. A flat race for all horses.

Mr Craig's b aus g Laureate, 10st 7lb, Mr Grey
Dr Martin's ch aus m Meg, 10st 7lb, Mr Gordon
Capt Peyton's g aus m Favourite, 10st 7lb, Capt Welman
Mr Shoos's aus g Billy, 10st 7lb, Mr May
Mr Hunter's b aus g Paragon (by Euclid out of Peerless) 10st 7lb
Mr Hunter's ch aus g Jester (by Euclid out of Juanita) 10st 7lb

6TH RACE, at 6 p.m.—The Visitors' Plate. (Open.) 5 furlongs. 1st horse, Rs. 150; 2nd horse, Rs. 50. For Arabs and C B Galloways 13-3

Mr Beyts' b a p Chang, 10st 7lb, Owner
Aga S Shah's g a p Pekin, 9st 9lb, Mahomed
Mr Foulkes' b a p Turk, 9st 3lb,
Mr Moochool Shah's g a g Speed of Thought, 10st 7lb Aga S. Shah.
Major Radcliffe's gag Barney, 10st 13lb, Mr May
Mr Murray's ch a s Tawney, 8st 10lb, T Thompson

A JUBBULPORE correspondent says:—Heavy rain clouds were hovering about on Sunday morning, and very high winds, blowing clouds of dust about, prevailed during the day. At night rain fell, and next morning was cold and foggy. The weather was afterwards beautifully clear and cool. Large numbers of Jains are congregated here to celebrate their jatra, and their encampment on the Damoh Road, on the outskirts of Jubbulpore City, is a very picturesque one. A very large pavilion is surrounded by an immense number of tents of various shapes and sizes, and these, with the gaily dressed crowds of natives moving about the camp, form a pretty sight. The grand procession through the streets of the City was to come off on the 10th instant. Rai Bahadur Ballab Dass, nephew of Raja Gocul Dass, having last month become the happy father of a son, the Raja, to commemorate the event, intended entertaining the "classes" and the "masses," yesterday, to diversions of sorts including fireworks.

GENERAL LUIGI DE BENEDICTIS, an Italian soldier, celebrated the other day his hundredth birthday. Born in 1793, he began his military career as an ordinary soldier in the Neapolitan army, and took part in the various campaigns of Napoleon's time under Murat. In 1860 he was raised to the rank of a General of Brigade, and retired in 1866. He lost his son, who was a captain, in the fighting at Dogali on the 23rd January, 1887. The General's present good health gives promise of the completion of his hundredth year.

LITERARY, DRAMATIC, AND MUSICAL.

THE NEW "HAMLET" MUSIC.

ALTHOUGH Mr. Beerbohm Tree has enlarged Mr. Armbruster's orchestra, yet it will be no ill compliment to the Haymarket production to say that the music specially written by Mr. Henschel for "Hamlet" will probably be heard to better advantage in the concert room. The prelude, the March, and the entr'actes are, therefore, in the form of an orchestral suite, to be performed under the composer's own direction at the London Symphony Concerts, while the incidental music, which is necessarily abbreviated at the Haymarket in order not to delay the action, will, we learn, be given in its entirety at the revival in German of Shakespeare's tragedy at the Burgtheater, Vienna, next winter. Meanwhile a brief description of Mr. Henschel's "Hamlet" music will be of interest. The Wagnerian influence is undoubtedly strong, and "leading motives," both in their original and metamorphosed forms, are freely used; but the music is nevertheless thoroughly appropriate, and is throughout subordinated to the exigencies of the drama. The prelude proper, though not, of course, in strict, overture form, is based upon two subjects, one representing Hamlet—alternating between impulsiveness and hesitancy (the words "To be or not to be" are almost vocally given out by the orchestra), and the other a version of the motive of Ophelia, in the disturbed and agitated manner which the character of the heroine herself may at the opening of the play have presented itself to Hamlet's mind. With the entrance of the Court we have an elaborate "Danish March," little more than a third of which was, we believe, heard at the opening. It will therefore suffice that the march has a well-marked rhythm, and a touch of the Scandinavian character; while in the trio two phrases from real Danish folk-songs (said to have been suggested to Mr. Henschel by the Princess of Wales) are employed, a reminiscence of the Hamlet theme also being heard as the march closes.

SOME PRETTY MUSICAL EFFECTS.

The Ghost music, though unpretentious, is effective. The prelude to the second act deals, of course, with Ophelia, whose representative motive, typical of her loving nature, is now given in its pure and completed form. This is followed by a substantial interlude before the third act, after Hamlet has resolved to expose the King, we have the Hamlet theme in a new guise together with a few traces of the Ophelia motive by way of warning, and a new theme typical of the "unnatural murther" and its ultimate punishment. In the play scene snatches of these materials and (for obvious reasons) of the ghost music, now utilised as motive of vengeance, again occur. The concluding entr'acte before the fourth act is a species of dirge, suggestive of the heroine's death. It is an original and very beautiful number, while only just before its close a suggestion of the real Ophelia theme is heard. The Ophelia motive, however, recurs when the Queen narrates the drowning of the unhappy maiden, and with it are felicitously employed strains from the traditional settings of "To-morrow is St. Valentine's Day," and other songs. "A Pastorale" in which two shepherds answer each other with their pipes, prepares us for the final scene in the country churchyard, but at Hamlet's death there is more music, the muted strings playing the now exultant Hamlet theme, while the composer has also arranged for a sort of apotheosis in the form of a brief chorus for boys' voices, based upon the motive of Ophelia, who may fairly be supposed to be among the "flights of angels.

THE ENGLISH CRAZE FOR ITALIAN MUSIC.

A syndicate has been formed and registered, with a capital of 20,000., to acquire from Mr. Ascherberg the sole English rights in the "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "L'Amico Fritz," and to carry on the business of theatre and opera managers. The first directors are Count M. Hollender, Messrs. Ascherberg, Cohen, Jaffe, and Beyfus. It is not, by the way, easy to understand the objections of certain French critics to the "Cavalleria Rusticana," which was successfully produced for the first time in Paris on Tuesday February 19, or their talk about "declamatory scenes without musical interest," about "numerous choruses lengthily and coldly developed," "the poorness of style, the poverty of harmonic resources," and "the misery of the orchestration d'operette." It is, however, only fair to say that the French writers thoroughly comprehend the reason of the enormous success achieved by Mascagni's opera out of France. The Italians, according to M. Charles Darcour, took to it thanks to reclame the Germans "from a desire to be agreeable to their good friends the Italians." and the English, owing to "their doubtful musical taste" ("le gout musicale contestable des Anglais.") After this, of course, there is nothing further to be said.

FRENCH OPERATIC ART.

Mr. Arthur Pougin discusses in the *Menestrel* the annual subject of the situation of native operatic art in France. Comparing 1827 with 1891, he finds that the two subventioned lyrical theatres produced 33 new acts by 15 different composers in the former year against 14 new acts by four different composers in the season now closed. The only new works in 1891 were M. Massenet's "Mage" and M. Bourgault-Ducoudray's "Thamara" at the Grand Opera, and M. Emile Pessard's "Folies Amoureuses" and M. Alfred Bruneau's "Reve" at the Opera Comique. Alluding to the peculiar treatment of M. Ducoudray's opera after he had waited for thirty years, M. Pougin asks how long MM. Guiraud, Lalo Poise, Dubois, Lenepveu, Lefebvre, Widor, Joncieres, Godard, and Mlle. Holmes will have to wait for the next chance of a new work, and what prospects there are of a first hearing on the national stage for MM. Paul Vidal, Lucien Lambert, Paul Puget, Chapuist, Pierne, Missa, and others among the many young composers who have given proof of talent in their trial works. M. Pougin pleads again for the reestablishment of a Theatre Lyrique, which, he thinks, would convince the world that France is still the leader of musical civilisation.

A CONCERT OF NEGLECTED MUSIC.

Herr Richard Buchmayer, a young pianoforte player in Dresden, recently ventured on a programme of little known antique and neglected modern music, selected from Kuhnau, Bach, Couperin, Scarlatti, Rameau, Schubert, Schumann, and Saint Saens. The most interesting revival was one of six sonatas composed by Johann Kuhnau (1667-1722), who preceded Sebastian Bach in the Thomas-Schule of Leipsic. These sonatas, entitled "Biblical History," are the first-known examples of genuine "programme music," and show that this much decried form of musical art made a very early appearance in Germany. The sonata played by Herr Buchmayer is called "The Fight between David and Goliath," and is in five moments, with descriptive titles in archaic German. No Modern edition of the work is in existence, and Herr Buchmayer had to borrow a copy of the original edition from the private library of the King of Saxony.

PECULIARITIES OF SPEECH.

A contributor to "Notes and Queries" has made the discovery that the odious locution "Thanks awfully"—not to speak of the still more odious "Ta, awfully!"—is probably much older than is commonly supposed. There is reason moreover to believe that this grave offence to the ears is of American origin. It is unquestionably traceable to the absurd habits of making the word "awful" do duty as a sort of universal expletive, and this practice appears clearly to have prevailed in America before it was known here. In a work of "Travels in Canada and the United States," written by Mr. John Lambert, and published in 1810, the author notes among the peculiarities of speech of the country people in New England that "everything that creates surprise is 'awful' with them. What an awful road! awful hole! awful mouth! awful noise! &c."

THEATRE PARTIES.

Theatre parties are much in favour in the United States. On a recent occasion of the kind the whole of the private boxes on one side of a large opera house were engaged by the host for his guests, who afterwards adjourned to his house for an elaborate supper. The innovation of having no tablecloth was much remarked upon, as being the revival of an old after-dinner custom. Embroidered doyleys were placed under each dish and plate on the polished mahogany, while cut glass baskets of violets and pink carnations gave a glow of colour to the table, which was lighted by candles painted in pink and violet in large silver and candelabra. Sometimes the theatre parties sup at a restaurant, each guest paying his or her own score, an arrangement that is for some reason called after the Dutch.

A PAINFUL RESULT OF CLOSING THE THEATRES ON THE 14TH.

The gracious act of theatrical managers in closing their theatres on the day of the Duke of Clarence's death loses a good deal of its grace when one learns of the paltry economy of which it was made the occasion. It appears, from many communications which we have received, that some managers withheld the night's wages from the poorer employes on whom they enforced idleness. This is mourning "on the cheap" with a vengeance—for the managers; but it was very real mourning for the poor workmen whose pay was docked. And the saving was made from the men who could least afford it as the contracts of the more highly paid employes prevented such managerial economy in their case. But it is something more than economy; it is gross injustice and—if it should prove that the men who paid for their employers' loyalty were engaged "by the week"—illegality. Let us hope there will be no repetition of this niggardliness on Wednesday.—"Star."

THACKERAY'S BIOGRAPHY.

A rumor that Mrs. Richmond Ritchie is going to undertake a biography of her father, William Makepeace Thackeray, sounds almost too good news to be true. Neither Anthony Trollope's volume on Thackeray in the 'Men of Letters Series,' nor the "Life" by Herman Merivale and Marzials is of great value, and Mrs. Ritchie is, of course, the person best capable of undertaking such a work. Thackeray held as strongly as Browning did—and as Mr. R. L. Stevenson holds—that his private life is no affair of his countrymen's, but Mrs. Ritchie may, without filial disrespect, do for her father's memory what Mrs. Sutherland Orr has done for Robert Browning.

JESSIE BOND AT HOME.

Miss Jessie Bond is a fascinating demure little body off the stage. She lives in a cosy flat in Chancery-lane with her sister, who is also a member of the Savoy company, though it is by her beautiful grey hair, not by name, that she is to be recognised on the stage, for she plays only anonymous parts. The sisters are artistic in their tastes and domestic in their habits, and their home in Chancery-lane is a more picturesque place than any one would dream of finding there.

"THE BOGIE MAN."

As a matter of fact (writes a dramatic correspondent), Mr. Lonnen never claimed the "Bogie Man" as his own song. It was taught him by Mr. F. C. Shortis, an American banjoist of no mean repute, during a railway journey on which he accompanied the Gaiety Company between San Francisco and New York. It was reharmonised by Mr. Meyer Lutz, and, as every one knows, constituted one of the biggest successes of "Carmen Up to Data."

JEAN INGELOW.

It is not generally known why Miss Ingelow took up her pen. It was during a local mercantile crisis and the Ingelow family, in common with many others, suffered heavily. Miss Ingelow then commenced to write, and applied her talents to retrieving state her family in their former position.

THE East Indian Railway [illegible] week ending 30th January were [illegible] Corresponding week last year, [illegible] Decrease, Rs. 21,611-3-9. For [illegible] 92 to 30th January 1892, Rs. 3[illegible] Jan-uary 1891 to 31st January [illegible] 2-15-5. Decrease Rs. 1,43,092-15-[illegible] week ending 20th January 189[illegible] nding week of last year, 1,525[illegible] week ending 30th January 1892 [illegible] espond-ing week last year [illegible] crease, Rs. 14-2-8.

FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

EVENING DRESS.

AT the beginning of the new year there is always a brief season of festivity for which milliners have to provide, and in the evening dresses produced in mid-winter are fore-shadowed the fashions of the coming spring. Twelve months ago we were dazzled by the false jewels, which gradually increased in size and number, until they were cast aside from sheer weariness of the perpetual glitter. Now the subdued brilliancy of tiny sequin spangles is alone permitted in embroideries and passementerie, and the most novel and striking effects are due to the judicious arrangement of softly tinted ribbons. Loops, bows, knots and streamers adorn most of the dancing gowns of the year, and are so skilfully disposed that, while they float and flutter about the wearer as she moves, they in no way interfere with the simple lines of the clinging skirt and bodice, which